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Friday,
16th September, 1955

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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BOOK 'C'
Acc. No. 25475
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LOK SABHA

Friday, 16th September, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Electric Supply

*1822. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nangal Sub-Station at Shakur-Basti has started supply of electricity to Delhi;

(b) if so, in what quantity;

(c) how this quantity is to be distributed between Government, Industrial and residential requirements; and

(d) when fresh supplies will be made available and in what quantity ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10,000 kw.

(c) No definite formula has been laid down for the purpose. Distribution of the entire available electric energy is made by the chief Commissioner on the recommendation of the Delhi State Electricity Power Control Board, constituted under the Bombay Electricity (emergency powers) Act, 1946, as extended to the Delhi State, after taking into consideration the importance of each demand.

(d) 10,000 Kw is likely to become available by the middle of the next year.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know what maximum quantity of electricity the Shakur-Basti station will ultimately generate and if all that quantity will be consumed in Delhi State ?

Shri Hathi : It will not generate; it will get from Nangal 10,000 kilowatts of power.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether Government have any accurate figures in their possession which disclose the total quantity of electricity presently

required in Delhi State separately for governmental, industrial and domestic purposes ?

Shri Hathi : Those figures might be available with the Delhi Electricity Board.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether the electric supply presently available in Delhi is sufficient to meet the present requirements for domestic purposes ?

Shri Hathi : For domestic purposes it would be sufficient.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know if the Government contemplates to remove the present restrictions of licences and other things so as to make it convenient for consumers to apply for electricity and get it ?

Shri Hathi : So far as domestic power is concerned, the matter is already under consideration, and we have advised the Delhi State to relax these restrictions on domestic power.

सेठ अचल सिंह : यह जो बिजली दी गई है, यह किस रूल से दी गई है और कितने वर्ष के लिये दी गई है ?

श्री हाथी : मुझे इसके बारे में जानकारी नहीं है ।

हथकरघा उद्योग

*१८२४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों को हथकरघा उद्योग के लिये रंगाई और तैयारी के सम्मिलित केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये अनुदान दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का (राज्यवार) ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनबन्ध संख्या ५४]

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो विवरण में दिया गया है कि तीन राज्यों को मद्रास, हैदराबाद और आन्ध्र को सन् १९५५-५६ के अन्दर जो अनुदान दिये, तो क्या इसके पहले उन्होंने ऐसे अनुदान की मांग की थी ?

श्री करमरकर : आमतौर से हैंडलूम बोर्ड के पास इसके बारे में स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स से सिफारिशें आती हैं और उसके बाद अनुदान के बारे में निश्चय किया जाता है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि आगामी वर्ष के लिये सन् १९५६-५७ के लिये इन राज्यों के अतिरिक्त और किसी राज्य ने भी मांग की है ?

Mr. Speaker : Have any other States except those mentioned there made any demands ?

Shri Karmarkar : For what year ?

Mr. Speaker : Next year.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो विवरण मैं आठ राज्य दिये गये हैं और उनको अनुदान दिया गया है, तो क्या इन आठ राज्यों के अतिरिक्त और किसी राज्य ने भी इस तरह की मांग की है ?

श्री करमरकर : अभी तक कोई मांग नहीं की है ।

Dr. Rama Rao : From the statement I find that some amount has been given to Andhra for a calendering and finishing plant. May I know where it is going to be set up ?

Shri Karmarkar : I should like to have notice about its location.

Shri B. K. Das : What will be the cost of running such a centre ?

Shri Karmarkar : It should be varying, but I have no information about the cost of these centres of different sizes.

Sanskrit Lessons

*1825. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution passed by the 22nd Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan held in Delhi on the 27th March, 1955 demanding that the All India Radio should start giving lessons in Sanskrit like Hindi; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take thereon ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) Government have seen a press report.

(b) The possibility of introducing Sanskrit lessons in All India Radio's School broadcasts is already under Government's consideration. General listeners are being introduced to simple and literary Sanskrit through suitable programmes off and on.

Shri Dabhi : May I know when the Government will take up its introduction.

Dr. Keskar : It is difficult to fix a date. We are considering the proposal and we will introduce it soon.

आम और लीची

*१८२६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५ में (३० जून, १९५१ तक) किन-किन देशों को आम और लीची भेजे गये हैं ;

(ख) उनका मूल्य कितना था ;

(ग) विदेशों में आम और लीची की किन किस्मों को पसन्द किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या उनके नियमित निर्यात के लिये सरकार कोई योजना बनाने का विचार रखती है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न प्रकार के फलों के अलग अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं । समुद्र द्वारा होने वाले व्यापार के विवरणों

में केवल "ताजे फल" नामक मुख्य शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत ही इनके आंकड़े प्रकाशित होते हैं ।

(घ) भारतीय फलों को विदेशों में बेचने की एक योजना विचाराधीन है । इसका विस्तृत रूप तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने कृषि मंत्रालय को इस तरह के कोई सुझाव या सलाह दी है कि उन फलों को जैसे आम और लीची को जिनको कि विदेशों में पसन्द किया गया है उनकी ग्रोथ को यहां देश में इस प्रकार डेवलप किया जाये ?

श्री करमरकर : जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान में उनकी ग्रोथ डेवलप करने का सवाल है वह तो कृषि मंत्रालय का काम है और इस बारे में उन से सवाल किया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप मेरा मतलब नहीं समझे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने क्या कोई सुझाव उन फलों की ग्रोथ को डेवलप करने के सम्बन्ध में कृषि मंत्रालय को दिया है ?

Mr. Speaker : Has he Commerce Ministry recommended to the Food and Agriculture Ministry to develop the growth of those fruits, that is mangoes and *leechees* ?

श्री करमरकर : भारतीय फलों को विदेशों में बेचने की एक योजना बनाई जा रही है, वैसे हम तो सभी बातों को जिनको कि हम समझते हैं कि फलों की ग्रोथ में उन्नति होगी, उनके बारे में सिफारिश करते हैं ।

Shri Kamath : What varieties of our national fruit have been exported to the U.S.S.R. since we received the glad tidings three months ago that the Prime Minister's * * * diplomacy bore fruit in the joint *panch shila* agreement ?

Shri Karmarkar : Does it arise, Sir ?

Mr. Speaker : I do not think it need be answered.

Atomic Energy

***1828. Shri Raghunath Singh** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whethert it is a fact that Atomic Energy has been discovered in granite rock recently ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : No, Sir.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में अन्वेषण होगा ?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : उसकी तो कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि जो लोग वहां पर पत्थर तोड़ने गये हैं उन्होंने ग्रेनाइट रौक में एटामिक इनर्जी नहीं पाई है और यह दुनिया के किसी और मुल्क में भी अभी तक नहीं निकली है ।

Bicycles

***1829. Shri M. Islamuddin** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether bicycles produced in India get any preferential treatment in respect of tariff and duties in the foreign markets to which they are exported ;

(b) if so, the countries in which they get preferential treatment and the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to develop an export market for this industry ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, in some markets. The details of the preference enjoyed are containted in a statement which is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 55].

(c) Bicycles are allowed freely without any control. In addition, manufactures are allowed a drawback of 7/8th of the import duty paid on certain materials used in the manufacture of bicycles for export.

The Export Promotion Council for Engineering Goods which will be coming into existence very soon will also devise ways and means for promoting exports of bicycles.

Shri Meghnad Saha : May I know if the materials required for the manufacture of bicycles are made in this country, or are they imported from outside ?

* * * Expunged as orderd by the Chair.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : Practically all with the exception of tubes.

Shri Meghnad Saha : What are these tubes?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I said practically all the parts are made in this country with the exception of tubes.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know what kind of tubes they are.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Steel tubes of a particular type which are needed for bicycles.

Shri Meghnad Saha : May I know if any attempt has been made to made these tubes in this country ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : An attempt is now more or less under way.

Dr. Rama Rao : The statement shows that three countries give us some concession in tariff. But, there has been no export to those countries. May I know what tariff rebates these countries get from India and what are the imports from India into those countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : That question may be put when we are discussing the GATT later in the session.

Tractors

***1831. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any scheme for the manufacture of cheap tractors in India is under consideration under the Second Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : Though not specifically under the Second Five Year Plan, two applications under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, have been received for the progressive manufacture of agricultural tractors in India. These applications are under examination.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know the price of the tractor that is going to be manufactured?

Shri Karmarkar : About the price, I have no information.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know when the actual manufacture will start ?

Shri Karmarkar : The applications are to be considered and the scheme is in the Second Five Year Plan. So the production could start within a year or so.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether we can have an idea as to whether the tractors that are proposed to be manufactured here would be suitable for the paddy growing areas also, that is, whether they would be suitable for muddy places where paddy is grown ?

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know whether these tractors will be useful in paddy-growing areas.

Shri Karmarkar : I should like to have notice.

Awards to Printers etc.

***1832. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme to give annual awards to the printers, publishers and designers ;

(b) if so, the purpose of such awards; and

(c) what will be the conditions attached to such awards?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the purpose of such awards is to promote excellence in the standards of designing, printing and production of publications.

(c) The conditions etc. are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 56].

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether the entries that have been invited by the Government would come through the State Governments or direct to the Centre and how will they be examined?

Dr. Keskar : I did not understand the latter part.

Mr. Speaker : How will the entries be examined here; will they be submitted direct to the Government of India or will they come through the State Governments?

Dr. Keskar : They will be submitted direct to the Government of India.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : What is the form of the award that is proposed to be given to the entries that are successful?

Dr. Keskar : We have not yet decided the exact forms. But, this is not something which is a complicated competition. It is mainly meant to encourage better types and more artistic tpyes of production in printing and design business.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether there is any All-India Printers' Association and, if so, whether any contact has been made with it ?

Dr. Keskar : There is no special necessity to contact the Association. But everybody and every interested person will be contacted so that the largest number of people may come forward with their best productions.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that this Printers' Association represents all the printing industries in India ?

Dr. Keskar : That may be a fact.

River Valley Projects Technical Personnel Committee

*1834. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the River Valley Project Technical Personnel Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have since examined it; and

(c) which of its recommendations have been accepted for implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether any interim report has been submitted by the Committee ?

Shri Hathi : They have submitted an interim report.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether any recommendation in regard to technical personnel needed for the River Valley Projects has been made in that report and, if so, what is the nature of that recommendation ?

Shri Hathi : They have made a rough estimate of the number of graduates required from 1955 to 1961.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Is there any proposal before Government to constitute an all-India cadre of engineers for River Valley Projects ?

Shri Hathi : There is a proposal under consideration to have a common service of irrigation and power engineers.

Indo-French Agreement

*1835. **Sardar Akarpuri :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Articles 3 and 17 of the Indo-French Agreement, the Government of India had agreed to take over all the liab lities of the outgoing French Government at Pondicherry; and

(b) if so, why the Import licences issued by the French authorities to the importers, prior to the merger have not been revalidated so far ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All import licences issued by the French authorities prior to the merger and which were valid on the date of the merger were revalidated by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Pondicherry on application.

Sardar Akarpuri : May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the French Government had made some agreements with private firms for long-term import and whether Government will also consider these agreements and apply clause 3 to them ?

Shri Karmarkar : I presume the hon. Member refers to the endorsements made by the French Government in the case of persons who propose to buy their foreign exchange in the open market.

We consider all matters on their own merits so far as such types of endorsements are concerned.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether the Government have verified that only one-third of the value of the previous import licences has been revalidated before 1st October, 1954 ?

Shri Karmarkar : All the holders of licences issued by the French authorities were asked in accordance with the rules prior to 1-11-54, to apply to our Controller of Imports and I find that in response to this notice 717 such applications were received for revalidation and 677 licences worth Rs. 44 lakhs were revalidated. The remaining 40 licences had already expired earlier; so there was no question of revalidating.

Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948

*1837. **Dr. Rama Rao :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to review and modify the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948;

(b) whether the proposed modification relates to coal only or any of the other six industries mentioned in the Resolution; and

(c) the number of mineral leases concerning coal which exceed 10 square miles area and 20 years time limit ?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) Broadly speaking, the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 still holds the field.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dr. Rama Rao : We want to raise 25 million tons of coal in the public sector. What are the Government going to do to increase production in the private sector ? Are they going to give fresh licences against the spirit of this resolution ?

Shri K. C. Reddy : These are matters which are at present under the consideration of the Government and it would not be proper on my part to commit myself definitely.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : In view of the fact that this question has been raised by the Indian Mining Association since the last three years, could we know approximately when the policy regarding this coal question will be announced ?

Shri K. C. Reddy : Very early.

Shri Kamath : Is it not a fact that there is nothing new in the Avadi Resolution which necessitates a departure from the old economic policy ?

Mr. Speaker : I do not understand the implication of this question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : According to the tentative proposal regarding coal, we are supposed only to extract about 25 per cent of the target under the Second Five Year Plan by the public sector. Then, could we know how without modifying this resolution the private sector can raise about 75 per cent of the target set under the Second Five Year Plan ?

Shri K. C. Reddy : I do not quite understand the supposition of the hon. Member on which he has based this question.

Mr. Speaker : The supposition seems to be that only 25 per cent would be allowed to the public sector. How will the private sector raise the remaining 75 per cent without a modification in the policy ?

Shri K. C. Reddy : The assumption of the hon. Member is wrong.

Shri Meghnad Saha : May I know whether the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 has been adhered to or has been obeyed more in the breach ?

Shri K. C. Reddy : It has been adhered to the maximum extent possible.

Oil Refinery at Bhavnagar

*1838. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the offer made by the French firm *viz.* Messrs. Krebs et Cie to instal a fourth Oil Refinery at Bhavnagar;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) whether a copy of the terms of offer will be laid on the Table of the House ?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) Only a preliminary proposal for the establishment of an oil refinery at Bhavnagar has been received from an industrialist through the Government of Saurashtra. Messrs. Krebs have, it appears, offered technical and financial collaboration in the project. A proposal giving full particulars necessary for detailed examination is still awaited from the sponsors.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know whether Government propose to set up a fourth refinery in India ?

Shri K. C. Reddy : No decision has yet been taken regarding that point.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement of the Chief Minister of Madras that he has sent in a request to the Central Government to instal the fourth refinary in Madras State; if, so, what has been the reaction of the Government of India ?

Shri K. C. Reddy : I am not aware of it; possibly, he might have addressed the Planning Commission.

Shri Meghnad Saha : May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that according to the declaration of Industrial Policy of 1948, most of the key industries would have to be capitalised by the Government of India and whether it is not a fact that, in the case of all these oil refineries, most of the capital has been invited from outside India ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : I think if the hon. member reads the resolution carefully, he will find that no such positive or definite statement is made there. The resolution has since been considered more fully, and in a sense some further elucidation has taken place. It is rather difficult to discuss vague matters without any specific thing because one cannot deal with them.

Shri Joachim Alva : In examining the proposed agreement that may be arrived at in this case, will Government bear in mind not to repeat the mistake that occurred during the last agreement with oil refining companies and see that Government reserves the right of transport of the refined oil for Indian tankers only ?

Shri K. C. Reddy : The hon. member is anticipating too much. In fact, the proposal is in a very preliminary form.

They have to give their full and detailed proposals and then we have to consider the whole question, and the hon. Member's suggestion will be borne in mind at that time.

Detention of Indian Vessels in Goa

*1840. **Shri M. D. Joshi** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several sailing vessels from India, which had been employed for carrying cargo from Goa shore to steamers in Goa harbours in 1953 and 1954 were detained for a considerable time within Goa border and were not allowed to return to their places in India for no fault on their part;

(b) if so, their number and how long they were detained by the Goan authorities;

(c) how many of them have since been allowed to return to their places;

(d) whether it is a fact that complaints were lodged with the Government of India by the owners of those vessels about the unwarranted detention of their vessels in Goa; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) : (a) to (e). 35 Indian sailing vessels were stranded in Goa as a result of sudden expulsion of Indian in August, 1954, by Portuguese authorities. Complaints received from owners and masters of these stranded vessels were communicated to the Consul-General of India in Goa for investigation and to obtain travel facilities for the crew to enter Goa to bring back the vessels to India. While the Portuguese authorities indicated their willingness to grant facilities, they adopted dilatory tactics and eventually agreed to grant visas only to 4 persons. While the matter was being pursued with the Portuguese authorities, due to the deteriorating political situation the Consul-General was withdrawn. Government is therefore unable to give information about the number of vessels still stranded in Goa.

Shri M. D. Joshi: Have Government made any enquiries about the loss sustained by the shipment owing to detention ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, we are not in a position to say definitely how many vessels are stranded, but there were 35 vessels originally which were stranded and the value of those boats ranged from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 25,000 each.

Shri M. D. Joshi: What steps are Government going to take in this Matter ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Obviously we cannot take any steps at the moment.

Shri M. D. Joshi: Is it a fact that the shipment was pushed out of Goa port without any arrangements having been made for the protection of those ships in Goa waters ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In my answer I have indicated that they were suddenly expelled from Goa.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps are being taken to see that the ships are protected from being used by others ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no representative there. What can we do ?

Tribal Welfare Schemes

*1841. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that difficulty is being experienced in assessing the work of the First Five Year Plan regarding the implementation of the Tribal Welfare Schemes due to lack of information from the States;

(b) whether it is a act that very few States have plans for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the measures which the Central Government propose to take for the implementation of these Schemes by the State Governments ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) In some cases complete information regarding the progress made in implementing the various Tribal Welfare Schemes is lacking ; the State Governments have been asked to furnish the same.

(b) No, Sir. Practically every State has programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its first Plan. In some cases, however, schemes are formulated on an *ad hoc* basis from year to year.

(c) A conference of about a dozen States which have substantial Welfare Schemes, was recently convened by the Planning Commission to review the progress so far made and to decide upon the broad basis for the Second Plan proposals. The suggestions and recommendations of this conference have since been circulated to all States for guidance in formulating and implementing the various schemes under the Second Five Year Plan.

श्री बघगम : क्या आदिम जातियों के कल्याण की इन योजनाओं में सिंचाई की योजनायें भी सम्मिलित हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : मेरा ख्याल है कि सिंचाई की योजनाये आमतौर पर कल्याण की योजनाओं में नहीं आ सकतीं ।

श्री देवगम : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि केवल कुछ योजनाओं को छोड़ कर सारी लघु योजनाय असफल हो गई ह ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : असफलता की सूचना तो हमें नहीं मिली है, बल्कि काम-याबी की ही सूचना मिली है ।

श्री देवगम : क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि श्री श्रीकान्त की रिपोर्ट में यह सूचना सम्मिलित है कि वे योजनायें असफल हो गई हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : पहले जो काम की गति कम थी, उसकी तरफ उनकी रिपोर्ट में ध्यान दिलाया गया है, लेकिन इधर हमारा काम बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ा है और प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जिन कामों को किया जाना था, वें बहुत हद तक हो जायगे एसी उम्मीद है ।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : कल्याण सम्बन्धी कार्यों में कौन कौन सी योजनायें सम्मिलित की गई हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : सारी तफ-सीलात में जाने में तो बहुत समय लगेगा अगर माननीय सदस्य कुछ सूचना चाहते हैं तो मैं बाद में दे सकूंगा ।

श्री एन० एल० जोशी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कौन कौन से राज्यों से परी सूचना नहीं आई है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जिस तरह की सूचना हम चाहते थे और नियमित रूप से चाहते थे, उस तरह की सूचना बहुत से राज्यों से नहीं आई है, इसलिये यहां पर किसी का नाम लेना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

Compensation to Displaced Persons

*1843. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who have been paid compensation so far under the Interim Compensation Scheme; and

(b) the total amount paid to them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 62,324 displaced persons have been paid compensation upto 31-7-55, in addition to 11,507 claimants who have been allotted 2,29,475 acres of land, and groves worth Rs. 33,85,676.

(b) Rs. 18,12,35,205 have been paid as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(i) by cash . . .	12,74,79,348
(ii) by transfer of property	2,94,81,750
(iii) by adjustment of public dues . . .	2,42,74,107
TOTAL .	18,12,35,205

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know when the Government are going to put the new compensation scheme that has been passed recently by the House into operation, whether they will not bar those persons who have taken interim compensation in the first year ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Certainly they will not be barred, but wherever there is a difference, it will be paid.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Government see that the small claimants who have been paid interim compensation are paid in the first year ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: We have made that statement yesterday in the House.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: What are the main difficulties standing in the way of a more speedy disposal of the cases?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The passing of the Rules, which were only passed yesterday.

Residential Accommodation for the Homeless

*1844. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha** Will the Minister of **Works Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the number of people who are homeless in towns; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme for providing residential accommodation to the homeless persons ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply: (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Many of them should be covered by the slum clearance and other social welfare schemes of the State Governments.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : जिन लोगों का कोई घर बार नहीं हैं उन के बारे में आंकड़े क्यों नहीं तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।]

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : [मैं ने यह नहीं कहा है कि ये आंकड़ तैयार नहीं किये जा रहे हैं—मैं ने कहा है कि वे तयार न हीं किये जा सके हैं । इस बारे में स्टट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा गया है और इस तरफ तवज्ज दिलाई गई है ।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : कितने दिन पहले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस तरह की सूचना दी गई है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कानफरेंस जो कि जून में हुई थी उसमें इस बात की चर्चा हुई थी और इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ था ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is the help offered by the Central Government to State Governments in order to see that houses are provided to those who have none ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sure the hon. Member is fully aware of the housing schemes in the industrial sector and also the general housing scheme. What is the form of assistance which is being provided at the moment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: At the Housing Ministers' Conference held in June last the Minister quoted certain astronomical figure. Was it based on some tentative scheme or was it only a rough assessment of the situation ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is difficult for me to accept the significance of the work 'astronomical' but it is a well known fact that the housing shortage in the country is quite considerable and certain tentative figures were taken into consideration only to point out that even the most intensive housing activity cannot catch up with the shortage that exists in the country today.

Films on Untouchability

*1845. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to produce educative films for the removal of untouchability ;

(b) if so, when this proposal will materialise; and

(c) the languages in which the films will be produced ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A documentary film, entitled "Towards a Better Society" was produced and released in 1953 and another entitled "Harijan Welfare" is under production. The question of producing a full length film is also under consideration. Coordination of films to be produced by State Governments is also being arranged.

(c) The Films Division documentaries have been produced in five languages, namely, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu.

Shri Kajrolkar: May I know whether the Government proposes to produce this film in all the Indian languages in 16 mm. film so that it may be exhibited in cinema vans throughout the country ?

Dr. Keskar: We will certainly try to produce these films in other Indian languages. I may inform my hon. friend that we propose to produce at least one such film per year.

Generally all films which are produced in 35 mm are also reproduced in 16 mm.

Shri Dhusya: May I know if the Government are considering to take some untouchables also to give some advice while producing such films ?

Dr. Keskar: The object of such films is to see that untouchability is abolished. It is a very ticklish and difficult question and it is not a qustion of taking advice from different people when such films are produced. It is rather a question of seeing what effect the film will have on

those who are against untouchability abolition and are practising untouchability and seeing whether they leave those traditions of the olden age.

Shri B. N. Misra : May I know whether Government will charge something for distributing these films for exhibition in the cinema houses or whether they will supply them free of cost ?

Dr. Keskar: As far as ordinary cinemas are concerned which show commercial films these films will be supplied to them under the same rules as other documentaries.

Bristles

*1846. **Shri Dhusiya :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in India where bristles are found in abundance; and

(b) the various purposes for which they are used ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Bristles are used for making various types of brushes, e.g., toilet, flooring, polishing and painting brushes, for wrapping nd covering of cricket balls and for stitching of shoe soles, etc.

Shri Dhusiya : May I know whether they are consumed in our country or in foreign countries ?

Shri Karmarkar : In our country in respect of those articles produced here as also in foreign countries in respect of others.

Shri Dhusiya : What are the various parts of our country where they are consumed for manufacturing purposes ?

Shri Karmarkar : I should like to have notice about that.

Development Works in Pondicherry

*1847. **Shri K. C. Sodhia :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision of over Rupees 50 lakhs has been made in the budget of Pondicherry State this year for development work;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure to be incurred ;

(c) whether any Community Development Projects are operating in Pondicherry State ; and

(d) if so, their number ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) : (a) Yes.

(b) A detailed statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 57]. The budget allotment during the cutrent year is Rs. 50,14 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) Two.

Shri K. C. Sodhia : Are these development works on the same lines as are followed in other parts of India ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : Does it refer to the National Extension Service blocks or to the general developmental work ?

Mr. Speaker : I think it refers to the general development.

Shri Anil K. Chanda : Obviously, it will be of the same pattern as in the other parts of India.

Shri K. C. Sodhia : Are the two blocks granted to Pondicherry sufficient for the the purpose ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : The population is not more than two and half lakhs.

धुलाई

*१८४८. **श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री :** क्या **निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्थ ब्लौक और साउथ एवन्यू, नई दिल्ली के फ्लेटों म कपड़े (पर्दे आदि) की धुलाई के लिये केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की एक फर्म को उस दर से अधिक पैसे देन पड़ते हैं, जिस दर से पहले स्थानीय धोबियों को धुलाई दी जाती थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) फर्म की धुलाई का काम ऊंचे दर्जे का है। फर्म कोई भी खराबी या खो जाने की जिम्मेदारी भी लेती है।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके पहले इस कम्पनी को कपड़े किस रेट पर दिये जाते थे और अब उसी कम्पनी को किस रेट से दिये जाते हैं ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : यह तो बहुत ही छोटा मामला है । इसमें सारा पन्द्रह या बीस रुपये का फर्क पड़ता है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इतने छोटे मसले के लिये हाउस का वक्त जाया किया जाये ।

All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board

*1849. **Shri B. S. Murthy** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any branch of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board exists in Andhra;

(b) if so, the activities thereof with special reference to the local cottage industries such as 'Kondapalli Toys' and

(c) the grants given in 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far for the purpose ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) No, Sir.

The Board carries on its activities through certified Khadi institutions for the development of Khadi industry and through Co-operative Societies and registered institutions for the development of Village Industries. The Deputy Zonal Director of the Board with headquarters at Kakinada represents the Central Board on the State Board set up by the Government of Andhra and serves as a co-ordinating like between the two.

(b) In addition to the production and sale of Khadi, the Board has given financial assistance to registered bodies for the development of leather, oil and hand-pounding industries in the villages of the State. Development of "Kondapalli Toys" has been undertaken by the All India Handicrafts Board and not the Khadi and Village Industries Board. A scheme to give training in the art of toy-making has been initiated with the help of the local Toy-makers Co-operative Society.

(c) A grant of Rs. 5,000/- was sanctioned for the development of 'Kondapalli Toys' during the year 1954-55. A sum of Rs. 5,40 /- has been sanctioned in 1955-56 for a training scheme in the art of toy-making.

Shri B. S. Murthy : What are the centres where the tanning industry is being carried on under the Khadi Board

Shri Satish Chandra : I cannot give the names of the centres just now. Khadi Board usually carries on such work at places where they have got their own workers and where there are possibilities for development.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether, the help given is on an individual basis or on a co-operative basis ?

Shri Satish Chandra : The Khadi Board gives grants and loans only to recognised institutions and co-operative societies.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether any of these 'Kondapalli Toys' are being sent abroad and if so, to what countries ?

Shri Satish Chandra : I have not got that information but I do not think that they are being exported. An attempt is now being made to develop that industry and to train more people.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : By what percent has there been any increase in this field of production as a result of the grant that has been given in 1954-55 ?

Shri Satish Chandra : This question relates to Andhra. I have not got the percentage but I can give the production figures if the hon. Member wants them. The target of production during 1955-56 is to produce Khadi has been of the value of Rs. 4,550,000.

तम्बाकू उद्योग

*१८५०. **डा० सत्यवादी** : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समग्र भारत में तम्बाकू के उत्पादन में कितनी विदेशी कम्पनियां लगी हुई हैं और उन में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या उन कम्पनियों में भारतीय पूंजी भी लगाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह कितने प्रतिशत ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) कोई नहीं, जहां तक सरकार को पता है । परन्तु यह कहा जा सकता है कि एक

विदेशी कम्पनी तम्बाकू को तैयार करने का (क्योर करने का) काम कर रही है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). ये प्रश्न उठते ही नहीं ।

डा० सत्यवादी : सिगरेट वगैरह बनाने का काम भी कोई कम्पनी कर रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : जी हां, १७ कंम्पनियां सिगरेट बनाने का काम कर रही हैं ।

डा० सत्यवादी : इन कम्पनियों में हिन्दुस्तानी और गैर मुल्की सरमाय का क्या तनासुब है ?

श्री करमरकर : उन में से ८ फैक्टरियां तो हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, १ फक्टरी प्रीडोमिनेंटली हिन्दुस्तानी है, १ थोड़ी फौरेन है और १ में part of the Capital has been issued for Indian participation और बाकी जो ७ फ़ैक्टरियां रह गई उन में सब में फौरेन इनवेस्टमेंट है ।

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know the approximate amount of foreign capital invested in the tabacco field on things other than production?

Shri Karmarkar : Does he want to know the proportion of Indian versus foreign capital?

Mr. Speaker : Investment on things other than production .

Shri Karmarkar : I should like to have notice.

Shri K. K. Basu : May I know what is the proportion of production of cigarettes by foreign cigarette manufacturers compared to those companies which are partly or wholly owned by Indians?

Shri Karmarkar : Production of tobacco?

Shri K. K. Basu : I am asking about cigarettes.

Shri Karmarkar : I have no information about that here and I should like to have notice to answer that question.

Shri Joachim Alva : Has Government ever examined the position of the Imperial Tobacco Company which is a dangerous cartel and has strivan to swallow up one of the best Indian units from Hyderabad which produced Char Minar cigarettes , and, secondly, has Government also examined the possibility of encouraging Indian concerns to import either German or Czechoslovakian machines into India and producing our own cigarettes through Indian capital and Indian personnel?

Shri Karmarkar : I very respectfully submit that it is wholly irrelevant to this question.

Second Five Year Plan

*1851. **Shri M. L. Agrawal** : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 767 on the 16th August, 1955 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have cut down U.P. State's Second Five Year Plan proposals from Rs. 725 crores to Rs. 260 crores;

(b) if so, the break-up of the cuts under different heads ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) Yes, as a provisional ceiling for revising the draft plan.

(b) The allocation between different heads is under the consideration of the U. P. Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : May I know whether the sanctioned Plan contains any provision for heavy industries and, if, so, what is the amount?

Shri S. N. Mishra : For industry in general, I should like to say, the amount suggested by the Planning Commission is Rs. 15·13 crores.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : May I know what will be the employment potential at the end of this Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra : If the hon. Member wants to know the employment potential according to the reduced size of the Plan, I think we have not been able to work out the figure as yet.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : I want to know how many persons will be found employment at the end of this Plan.

Mr. Speaker : He has not been able to work out the figures on the assumption that the Plan has been reduced in size.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : May I know whether the Government would take care to see that the number of persons employed in Uttar Pradesh is on a par with other States considering its population?

Shri S. N. Mishra : I have no been able to make that comparsion, but, my impression is that the position in Uttar Pradesh is not worse.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह कृपा दृष्टि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश पर ही की जा रही है या सभी राज्यों के लिये कोई फार्मूला निकाला गया है जिसके आधार पर यह कटौतियां की जा रही हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : न्यायपूर्वक प्रत्येक राज्य के साथ एसा ही किया जा रहा है ।

Advisory Board

*1852. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury** : Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the recommendations made by the Advisory Board with regard to the payment of compensation as envisaged in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954; and

(b) Government 's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle):

(a) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the recommendations of the Board.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether the rules that we recently discussed were decided unanimously or some of the members of the Advisory Board differed on certain points?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : We have accepted quite a number of recommendations made by the Advisory Board.

Shri B. N. Chowdhury : May I know whether it is a fact that some of the members of the Advisory Board recommended that the houses should be disposed of on a 'no profit', 'no loss' basis?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Revision of U. N. Charter

*1853. **Shri Kasliwal** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subject of the revision of the U. N. Charter has been included in the agenda of the Tenth Session of the U, N. General Assembly;

(b) whether Government have had any correspondence with other powers for the inclusion of this item in the agenda; and

(c) whether the Indian Delegation to the U. N. has been instructed to press for the revision of the Charter ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) : (a) A Proposal to hold a General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the United Nations Charter has been placed on the Agenda of the Tenth Session of the General Assembly by the Secretary-General of the U. N. The actual subject of reviewing of the Charter is not on the Agenda of the Tenth Session.

(b) There has been no such correspondence, but some reference has been made to some Members of the United Nations on this question.

(c) No. The Government of India are of the opinion that any attempt at revision of the Charter will not be appropriate at present.

Shri Kasliwal : May I know whether the Government propose to support the holding of this review conference which is now a subject-matter on the agenda?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I have already stated that we are not in favour of the opening of this question at this moment.

Shri Kasliwal : At the Bandung Conference it was declared that certain countries which have been qualified under the Charter should be admitted into U.N. May I know what steps the Government propose to take for the admission of these countries nto the U. N.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : The admission of certain countries into the U. N. has nothing much to do with the revision of the Charter; it is an entirely separate question. Naturally, we are interested in the admission of not only those countries, but all countries that fulfil the conditions laid down by the U.N. We think it should be a universal organisation and the normal steps have been taken—— diplomatic and other —— so far as we are concerned.

Shri Kasliwal : In view of the fact that in the past the 'veto' has been exercised several times for the refusal of admission to several powers into the U.N. may I know whether the Government are working on any scheme or considering any scheme for the admission of those countries as associate members of the U. N.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I have never heard about any scheme of associate members to the U.N. I think it will be extremely derogatory for any country to be just an associate member and not a full member of the U. N. No country shall accept such a position. We have not got any such scheme and, as I said, it is the first time we have heard of it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Since the U. N. Charter gives veto power to five Big Powers and also secures hegemony to five Big Powers, do Government think that they agree with this system or do they still believe that the Charter should not be revised?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : The hon. Member is asking the Government's opinion about the continuation of the veto power. That power is there since the San Francisco Conference. That is one of the basic clauses there. Logically it is not a very right course, but, practically it represented certain situations in the world. Therefore, it is a realistic approach to the problem and I do not think, forgetting the realistic position in the world, merely a 'aptin some kind of academical approach would help matters.

Subsidiary Industries at Rourkela

*1855. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1477 on the 24th March, 1955 and state :

(a) whether any subsidiary industries have since developed around the proposed steel works at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the nature of such industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know what methods the Government are adopting to examine which subsidiary industries could suitably be developed round about Rourkela?

Shri Karmarkar : On a broad view of the matter there are certain possibilities that are found. For instance, there is manufacture of slag cement, portland cement etc.——it is a little long list —— and for one of them, that is, manufacture of slag cement, the Associated Cement Company Ltd. had applied and we are thinking of allowing other subsidiary industries also.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know if Government intend to offer some facilities to those owners of subsidiary industries who would like to put their works near about the Rourkella plant?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : Yes, Sir. That is the intention.

Rural Industrial Enterprises

*1857. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to encourage Rural Industrial enterprises on the line of the multi-purpose Co-operative Development Blocks of Basti and Gonda Districts; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated for giving financial aid to them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) and (b). There are no special proposals to encourage the Industrial enterprises of the type referred to by the Hon'ble Member, but proposals for encouragement and financial aid for small Industrial enterprises in rural as well as urban areas from States are always considered on their merits.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by Shri Kanungo, the Minister of Industries, to the effect that he has been very much impressed by the working of the multi-purpose co-operative development blocks organised by Shri Kesheodeo Malaviya in his constituency in Basti district, and that this is the first of its kind in India? May I also know whether Government propose to take any steps that are necessary to encourage such schemes in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Karmarkar : I have not had the pleasure of reading that particular statement mentioned by the hon. Member but that the information that we have shown that that scheme has been a very good scheme. I also understand that the scheme has been assisted to an extent of Rs. 10 lakhs or so. Any proposal connected with the scheme which deserves consideration and help will certainly be considered for help by the Government.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know whether Government will take any steps for popularising that scheme in scarcity areas or in the areas which have been affected by floods?

Shri Karmarkar : I am not aware of Government's efforts at popularising that particular type of scheme, but if anything useful is coming forward in the way of rural or urban small-scale industries, Government will certainly help to the extent possible.

Coal Board

*1858. **Dr. Rama Rao :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about reconstituting the Coal Board on a broad basis in view of the fact that the production of coal is to be stepped upto 60 million tons under the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) if so, their functions ; and

(c) the personnel of the Board ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) There is no proposal at present to reconstitute the Coal Board. The organisational changes that may be necessary in connection with the plans for increasing the production of coal during the Second Five Year Plan period are, however, under consideration, but no definite decisions have been taken so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. Rama Rao : It seems the Coal Commissioner has been transferred. Are you going to appoint any technical person who has experience in coal mining or only an administrative officer, as Chairman of the Board ?

Shri Satish Chandra : The selection of a suitable officer for the appointment is under consideration. It is very difficult to say, at present as to who will be selected. It will all depend upon the availability of a suitable person.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any administrative officer will be appointed as Chairman of the Coal Board or one who has got a mining qualification will be appointed, in view of the huge development that is under contemplation ?

Shri Satish Chandra : There are technical experts who advise the Coal Commissioner *e.g.* the Chief Mining Engineer. He has also got other technical officers and technical committees to advise him. It is not necessary that the Coal Commissioner himself should be a technical man.

Shri K. K. Basu : May I know whether the organisation, management, rules, etc. regarding coal will be brought under one central organisation and whether such an organisation will function as a separate department on a permanent basis ?

Shri Satish Chandra : That matter is under consideration in the new reorganisation scheme.

Shri Meghnad Saha : May I know if the Government has any intention of nationalising the coal-mines in view of the increased demand for coal and in view of the fact that a country like England, which we slavishly imitate in such matters, has nationalised the coal mines nearly ten years ago ?

Shri Satish Chandra : That matter too is being considered by the Planning Commission and the Government at present.

Indians in Portuguese East Africa

*1859. **Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 762 on the 17th December, 1952 and state :

(a) whether any further restrictions have been imposed on Indian settled in the Portuguese East Africa ;

(b) the approximate number of Indians there ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the removal of their difficulties ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) : (a) Further restrictions have since been imposed on Indians in that territory to stop remittances to India. It is also learnt from press reports that the Portuguese Government has decided to impose a tax on all Indian merchants carrying on business in Portuguese East Africa as well as in other territories like Goa, Daman, Diu and Angola. No details regarding the form or the quantum of the tax are as yet available.

(b) the number of Indians in Portuguese East Africa is approximately 12,600. This figure includes about 6,000 Indians from the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(c) At one time it was intended to appoint a representative of the Government of India in Portuguese East Africa to look after the interests of Indians but considering the strained relations between Portugal and India the proposal was not pursued.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that people there are incited to make complaints against Indians so that Government may be able to cancel their licences or permits for their business ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : Quite likely.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the Government is aware that the Indians there are harassed and are not allowed to take part in functions, that their complaints are not registered and that they are asked to return to India ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : In view of the present relations between Portugal and India, I hope the hon. Member will realise that we can hardly do anything in the matter.

Shri Kasliwal : May I know whether Government has any information about any acts of reprisals taken by the Portuguese authorities in East Africa against the Indians on account of the satyagraha which has been going on in Goa ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : No ; I do not think we have any information.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that Indian businessmen are not allowed to return to India, that visas and passports are not granted to them and that they are told that if they want to return to India their business will be confiscated ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : It is well known that Indian businessmen and settlers there are subject to many disabilities, but I have indicated that we are helpless in the matter at the moment.

N.E.F.A.

*1860. **Shri M. L. Agrawal :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in Makokchung sub-division of Naga Hills and Tuensang division of N.E.F.A which were recently declared as "Disturbed Areas" ; and

(b) the number of occasions, the regular Indian armed forces now posted there have been called out to help the Assam Rifles and police forces there ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika) : (a) and (b). The Disturbed Areas Ordinance has been promulgated in Assam and a part of the Nag Hills District has been declared "distrubed area" under this Ordinance. No portion of Tuensang Divsion has, however, been declared "disturbed area". The Government are glad that Shri Phizo and some of his colleagues have openly condemned the violent activities carried on by some Nagas but the effect of this declaration on the situation still remains to be seen.

On receiving reports that an appreciable number of terrorists ; had got themselves entrenched in an area South-West of Tuensang, it was decided to round them up with the help of the regular troops and as such a battalion of the Indian Army was called in to the aid of civil power.

The battalion has been given the definite and specific task of dealing with the hostile elements in South West Tuensang. There has been no other occasion when the armed forces have been called out, or used to help the Assam Rifles and police force in dealing with the law and order situation in the Naga areas of Assam State and NEFA.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : May I know whether the interview which the leader of Naga National Council had with the Chief Minister of Assam has affected the situation ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : Does the hon. Member want to know what has happened at the interview ?

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know how the interview has affected the situation—whether there is any improvement or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : It is difficult to say. That really depends upon the *bona fides* of the gentleman.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सेना के उपयोग द्वारा कितने विद्रोही मारे जा चुके हैं और कितने जख्मी किये गये हैं और इससे परिस्थिति में कितना सुधार हुआ है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हमारे पास जाब्ते की इत्तिला नहीं है लेकिन शायद आज ही अखबारों में कुछ इसकी चर्चा छपी है

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any non-official organisation tried to contact the people in the disturbed areas and if so, with what result ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : Does the hon. Member want to know if that is happening at present, or, is he thinking of the future ?

Shri S. C. Samanta : I want to know whether such a thing is going on at present.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : Not that I am aware of.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sewing Machines

*1823. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how the new sewing machines manufactured in India compare with the imported machines in quality ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : The quality of indigenous sewing machines of the domestic type is reported to compare favourably with that of imported machines.

Sugar Mill Machinery

*1827. **Shri K. P. Sinha :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether attempts have been made to manufacture all the constituents of machinery for sugar mills ; and

(b, if so, with what results ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) and (b). Proposals have been received for the manufacture of the majority of constituent machinery of sugar mills. One of the proposals envisages the construction and manufacture of complete sugar factories in the country.

Engineers

*1830. **Shri L. N. Mishra :** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineers who are working as under-studies to foreign experts in the various river valley projects with which the Central Government are concerned ; and

(b) how many of them are expected to be in a position to take over-all charge of the works and how many of them have already taken charge of the works ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigaton and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 53.

(b) 53 and 45.

इंडिया गेट के पास फव्वारे

*१८३३. **श्री एम० एल० दिवेदी :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडिया गेट, नई दिल्ली के पास और अधिक फव्वारे बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख तक योजना के कार्यान्वित हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) क्या उस स्थान के पास नौका विहार का विस्तार करने तथा उपहार गृह बनाने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वरण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस आर्थिक साल के आखिर तक ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

Rashtrapati Nilayam

*1836. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav :**
Shri N. M. Lingam.

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) the annual expenses incurred on the maintenance and up-keep of the "*Rashtrapati Nilayam*" at Bolarum ; and

(b) whether these expenses are borne by the State or the Central Government ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) No expenditure has been incurred by the Central Government in this connection so far.

(b) Expenses if and when incurred will be borne by the Central Government.

Mechanisation of Industries

*1839. **Shri K.P. Tripathi :** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the number (approximately) of persons deprived of employment each year as a result of mechanisation of the production process in different industries in the country ;

(b) the figure (approximately) of such persons in the First Five Year Plan period and

(c) the estimated figure for the Second Five Year Plan period ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to give an estimate for the Second Five Year Plan Period.

Residential Accommodation

*1842. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced Government servants are not being given fully the special quota of allotment reserved for them ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cinemas

*1854. **Shri S. N. Das :** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 175 on the 26th August, 1954 and supplementaries raised thereon and state :

(a) the extent to which the Directive issued by the Central Board of Film Censors to its Examining Committees has proved effective in checking the evils of cinemas ;

(b) whether Government have, as a result of gauging public opinion with respect to Constitutional impediment to exercise sufficient control over the evils of cinemas, come to any conclusion ; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) the Board and its Panels have been carrying out satisfactorily the directives issued to them.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Social Education Organisers

*1856. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased o state the arrangements made so far by Gove- ment in connction with the training of Social Education Organisers ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : Five Centres were established on 1-4-1953, for the training of Social Education Organisers. Four of them were expanded in January, 1955, to double the intake of trainees in each course, and the fifth will be expanded as soon as the buildings are completed. The sixth Centre which hitherto functioned for giving specialised supplementary training for women Social Education Organisers will function at Baroda as a full-fledged Centre from January, 1956. In addition, a Centre has been established at Ranchi for giving specialised supplementary training for 3 months to Social Education Organisers who will be posted in tribal areas. Four additional Training Centres are proposed to be established shortly.

Parliament House

*1861. **Shri Kajrolkar :** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Parliament House shows signs of leakage; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matte

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State Trade

*1862. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken so far to encourage the inter-State trade ; and

(b) if so, the names of the commodities in which the trade has increased ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) As a result of improvement in the supply position of most essential commodities, the movement of which was regulated or restricted whether by the Central Government or by the State Government, the restrictions have progressively been removed except in the case of a few commodities, such as salt, coal, sugar cane and certain varieties of iron and steel.

(b) Precise and complete data are not available.

Tenancy Committee

*1863. **Dr. Satyawadi :** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing :

(a) the progress made so far by the Tennancy Committee of the Panel on Land Reform set up by the Planning Commission ; and

(b) whether any interim report has been submitted by this Committee ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) The Committee has visited so e States and has held discussions with the Ministers and officers of the Governments of these States. The Committee will be visiting a few more States before making its recommendations to the Panel.

(b) No, Sir.

"Kashmir Princess" Crash

*1864. **Shri S. N. Das :** Will the **Primer Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the culprit who was responsible for the sabotage of of the Indian airliner 'Kashmir Princess' in April 1955 has been traced by the Hongkong authorities ;

(b) if so, whether his whereabouts have been ascertained ;

(c) whether the authority within whose jurisdiction the alleged culprit has been found, has been asked to extradite the accused ; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a), to (d). The alleged culprit is said to be now in Formosa. We are informed that the United Kingdom Government have requested the Formosan authorities for his extradition to Hong Kong. The result of this approach is not yet known.

Sports Goods Industry

***1865. Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total amount of financial assistance given to the Punjab State for the promotion of sports goods industry during the year 1955-56 ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarker) : No financial assistance has been given to the Punjab State for promotion of sports goods industry as such.

British Steel Mission Report

***1866. Dr. Rama Rao :**
Shri N. B. Chowdhury:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri B. D. Shastri:
Shri Veeraswamy:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Steel Mission have submitted a report about the proposed Steel plant ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ;

(c) whether the selection of the site has been finalised ;

(d) the steps being taken to implement the project ;

(e) whether Government have accepted the main recommendations ; and

(f) if so, what they are ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mission has expressed the view that—

(i) a steel plant with a million tons ingot capacity will be technically sound,

(ii) the main products should be medium and lights sections, billets for forging and rerolling and wheels tyres and axles for railways.

The plant also produce about 350,000 tons of pig iron.

(c) No, Sir. Not yet.

(d) to (f). Government have accepted the scheme in general and have decided to implement the proposal to construct a third steel plant. A firm of Consulting Engineers will be appointed to examine the scheme in detail and to advise Government on technical matters.

Diamond Cutting Industry

***1867. Shri S. N. Das** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diamond cutting industry in India is passing through difficult times and the number of workers engaged in this country has fallen to an appreciable degree;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the total quantity and value of rough diamonds imported during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far; and

(d) whether there are any restrictions placed on their imports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 9,34,452 in 1954-55 and Rs. 62,293 for two months (April and May) in 1955-56. Figures of quantity are not available.

(d) Diamonds (uncut and unset) are allowed to be imported on a quota of 75% with additional provision for imports under Export Promotion Scheme. Further 90% of the face value of the licences for Precious Stones can also be utilised for the import of precious stones uncut and unset.

Progress Report of First Five Year Plan

954. Shri N. B. Chowdhury : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Four Years Progress Report in respect of the First Five Year Plan will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) if so, when ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the end of October, 1955.

New Model Charkha

955. Shri V. B. Gandhi : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a new model *Charkha* designed by Shri V.V. Gupte of the Matunga Technological Laboratory Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to popularise it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new model *Cha kha* is still in an experimental stage. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 36,000 for experiments to be conducted in this connection. The result of the experiments will have to be awaited before popularising the *Cha kha.*

Employment

956. Shri N. B. Chowdhury : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the position of employment under the various categories on the 31st March, 1955 generated by the First Five Y a Plan, as compared with the targets set for the final stage of the Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : Some estimates have been made in the Planning Commission, but they are subject to a number of limitations. In the present state of our knowledge it is difficult to give a a statistically precise answer to the question.

Export Duty on Manganese Ore

957. Shri Deogam : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Export Duty was levied on Managanese Ore;

(b) the approximate rates at that time of the following grades of Manganese Ore—

(i) 466/48%
(ii) 44/45%
(iii) 42/44%
(iv) 40/42%
(v) 38/40%
(vi) 30/33% Mn;

(c) the date when the Export Duty was abolished and the rates on that date for the above grades of Manganese Ore; and

(d) the approximate rates as on the 1st September, 1955 of the above grades of Manganese Ore?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 58.]

Iron and Manganese Ore

958. Shri Deogam : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export quotas for Iron and Manganese Ore issued for the period from January to June, 1955 were not subjected to any kind of conditions when issued:

(b) if it was subjected to any condition, whether it was mentioned on the quotas issued;

(c) whether it is a fact that no export quotas have been issued to those who have not shipped any ore within January-June 1955;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether it is a fact that after the introduction of this Export Quota System for movement and export of ores, a suit was filed against Government by an exporter;

(f) if so, the outcome of the case; and

(g) whether Government have considered the legal aspect of the problem?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Quota restrictions on exports were introduced in October 1953 with a view to make an equitable distribution of the scarce wagon space amongst those who werek een to participate in the export trade of ores. Those who failed to use the opportunity to estab ish di ect contacts and export the ore cannot expect further allotments so long as scarcity of wagon space continues. The allotments were not made to enable the holders only to carry the ore to the ports for sale at a premium to others able and willing to make exports.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The rule was discharged.

(g) The question does not arise.

Iron and Manganese Ore

959. Shri Deogam : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that over 85%

of Iron and Manganese ores brought by railways from mining areas between the period from the 1st July, 1954 to the 30th June, 1955 was exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) :Yes, Sir, taking into account the stocks lying at the ports also.

Tractors

960. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total number of tractors imported into India during 1954-55 (i) on Government account and (ii) on private account ;

(b) the total value of these imports under each head; and

(c) the names of the foreign countries from which they were imported and the extent of import from each?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement is attached [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 59]. Statistics of imports against Government account and public account are not separately recorded.

Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks

961. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the welfare of the people in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks in Punjab; and

(b) how much of this has been spent on the establishment, their T.A. and the purchase of jeeps, etc?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) and (b). The question is not clear. It is presumed that what is required is the expenditure incurred by Government. If so, the figures are. Rs. 2·14 and 0·21 crores, respectively, under the Community Development and National Extension Service programme in the Punjab up to June, 1955.

फार्मों की सप्लाई

९६२. **श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण**, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक व तार विभाग के फार्मों के लिये कुल कितनी मांग है, जिनके लिये १९५४ में स्टेशनरी और प्रिंटिंग विभाग को इनडैंट दिये गये थे ;

(ख) स्टेशनरी और प्रिंटिंग विभाग ने इस मांग को कहां तक पूरा किया ; और

(ग) रक्षा सेवाओं और रेलवे की मांगों को किस हद तक पूरा किया गया ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ११,२३४ लाख फार्म ।

(ख) ४,७३४ फार्म ।

(ग) (अ) रक्षा सेवाओं की मांग पिछले आर्थिक साल में ५७८ लाख फार्म थी जो ५३० लाख फार्म तक पूरी की गई ।

(आ) रेलवे के फार्म इस कार्यालय से नहीं दिये जाते ।

नोट :—

ऊपर लिखे क्रमांक आर्थिक साल १९५४–५५ के हैं ।

Wind-Mill

963. Shri Jhulan Sinha : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether the experiments on the working of a Wind-Mill for water supply carried out in the Community Project Area near Delhi have been successful?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : An experimental Wind-Mill had been installed in village Jatheri in Sonepat project area in Punjab for the supply of drinking water to the village.

It can work on as low a wind velocity as 2·7 miles per hour with an average discharge of about 4 to 6 thousand gallons per-day. The wind mill is working successfully but the initial cost of its installation which was roughly Rs 7000/- is considered to be too high for adoption in villages.

सरकारी माल का बीमा

९६४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार का जो माल

विदेशी जहाजों द्वारा लाया गया उस में से कितने मूल्य के माल का बीमा १९५४–५५ में भारतीय समुद्री यातायात बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा किया गया ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : देश से बाहर माल खरीदने वाले दो कार्यालय यानी आई० एस० डी० और आई० एस० एम० ने भारतीय बीमा कम्पनियों से कुल ४.६१ करोड़ रुपये के माल का बीमा सन् १९५४–५५ में कराया ।

भारतीय व विदेशी जहाजों से ले गये हुये माल का अलग अलग ब्योरा मौजूद नहीं है ।

Import of Horses

965. Shri Bibhuti Mishra : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of horses imported from Australia in 1953 and 1954; and

(b) their value?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix (IX annexure No. 60.].

Handloom Industry

966. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of workers employed in the Handloom Industry in India ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): According to the Textile Enquiry Committee there are about 15·5 lakhs of active loomy in the country barring Assam, Manipur and Tripura. A precise estimate of the number of workers will depend on the number of days each loom works and on the type of cloth woven. As these facts have not been established it is difficult to give any figure in respect of the number of workers employed.

Foreign Embassies

967. Shri Ibrahim : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign Embassies India the buildings of which are owned by the respective foreign counties ;

(b) the number of Embassies which have rented accommodation ; and

(c) the total monthly rent of the Government buildings leased to them ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) 12 diplomatic missions have either purchased or built their own buildings. Besides all other missions have acquired land in the Diplomatic Enclave and will be constructing their own buildings in the near future.

(b) 44, including those which have their own buildings.

(c) The amount of rent at present received by the Government of India from diplomatic missions in respect of Government owned buildings placed at their disposal is approximately Rs. 25,000 per mensem. This figure excludes the amount of rent for accommodation in Government owned hostels allotted to diplomatic missions on a temporary basis as the amount constantly varies.

Migration

968. Shri Ibrahim : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Muslims who migrated from India to East Pakistan during the last three years, yearwise ; and

(b) the number of non-Muslims who migrated to India from East Pakistan during the said period ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) The figures of Muslims who left India for East Pakistan on Pakistani Emergency Certificates, during the last three years beginning from the 15th October, 1952, the date on which the passport scheme of travel was introduced, to the end of July, 1955, are ;

October, 1952 to September, 1953.	67
October, 1953 to September, 1954	50
October, 1954 to July, 1955.	7
TOTAL	124

(b) The figures of non-Muslims who have come over to India from East Pakistan, during the same period, on Migration Certificates issued by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca, are :

October, 1952 to September, 1953 . .	69,376
October, 1953 to September, 1954. . .	81,642
October, 1954 to July, 1955. . . .	2,12,040
TOTAL	3,6 ,058

Bhakra Nangal Project

969. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether any increase is visualised in the estimated power generating capacity of Bhakra Nangal project in future?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes, Sir. One power house with two units (each with a generating capacity of 24,000 KW) has been set at Ganguwal. Another power house of the same capacity is nearing completion at Kotla. It is proposed to set up two additional units of 24,000 KW each at these two power houses. At the Bhakra main dam, it is proposed to set up initially five generating units of 90,000 KW each, followed up by another four units as the demand develops.

हिन्दी उपभाषाओं में ब्राडकास्ट

९७०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से १९५४–५५ में हिन्दी की विभिन्न उप-भाषाओं में कितनी वार्तायें और लोक-गीत ब्राडकास्ट किये गये ; और

(ख) हिन्दी उप-भाषाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने और उन कार्यक्रमों में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) १९५४–५५ में अखिल भारतीय आकाशवाणी के सब केन्द्रों से विभिन्न हिन्दी बोलियों में क्रमशः ५,५३७ और ४५८ लोकगीत और वार्तायें प्रसारित की गईं ।

(ख) अब अखिल भारतीय आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम हिन्दी की प्रायः सभी प्रमुख बोलियों में प्रसारित होती हैं । इन कार्यक्रमों मे सुधार के लिये लोकगीत और संगीत की राष्ट्रीय मैफिलों का आयोजन, लोकगीतों का संग्रह और देहाती कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने वालों की नियुक्ति आदि अनेक उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं ।

अंग्रेजी कपड़ा

९७१. **सेठ गोविन्द दास** : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि ३ मई, १९५५ को सूती कपड़े पर आयात शुल्क घटाने के तीन मास पहले आयात किये गये अंग्रेजी कपड़े की मात्रा में और जो मात्रा उस तिथि के बाद आयात की गई उस में कितना अन्तर है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी): फ़रवरी से अप्रैल, १९५५ तक के तीन महीनों की अवधि में ब्रिटन से भारत में ६,१०,००० गज़ कपड़े का आयात हुआ, जब कि मई से जुलाई १९५५ तक की अवधि में ८,२०,००० गज़ कपड़ा आयात हुआ था

International Organisations

972. Shri S.C. Samanta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing :

(a) the annual financial contributions made to the International Organisations such as UNESCO, ECAFE, FAO, WHO etc., during 1954-55 (organisation-wise);

(b) whether India was represented in the Conferences of these, organisations during the same period; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred on such delegations ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is ready.

Newspapers

973. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the daily newspapers of Ahmedabad have sought the intervention of Government to end the "rate war" among the local daily newspapers in order to introduce a price page scheduled ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have accepted in principle the Press Commission's recommendation regarding price-page schedule and steps are being taken to implement that principle.

Passports

974. Shri Raghunath Singh : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of persons arrested or cases detected in connection with the forging of the Indian Passports during the last eight months ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : Twenty six persons have been arrested in connection with the forging of Indian Passports during the period from the 1st January to the 31st August, 1955.

Prime Minister's Relief Fund

975. Shri D.C. Sharma : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount collected in the Prime Minister's Relief Fund by the end of August, 1955 ; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries from this Fund ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of t the House [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 61].

Foreign Engineers

**976. { Shri L.N. Mishra :
Sardar Iqbal Singh :**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign Engineers now engaged on the various river valley projects under the Control of the Central Government ; and

(b) how many of them are working under the Colombo Technical Aid and other Schemes ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 62].

Cement

978. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha : Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total quantity of cement produced in India in 1955 (uptil the 30th June) ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : 2,214,396 tons.

Houses etc. for Displaced Persons

**979. { Shrimati Subhadra Joshi :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government built properties valued at Rs. 5,000 or less occupied by displaced persons on rental basis in Delhi ;

(b) the number of such properties valuing between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000 ; and

(c) the number of Government built shops in Dehli valued

(i) at Rs. 2,000 or less and situated in any rural area or in any town other than these specified in Appendix X of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955.

(ii) between Rs. 2,000 and 10,000 in rural areas or towns specified in Appendix X of the above mentioned Rules ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) to (c). Definite figures are not available. The time and labour involved in collecting and compiling the same will not be commonsurate with the results to be achieved.

Subletting Government Accommodation

980. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Central Government in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay who have been deprived of Government accommodation after they have been found to have unauthorisedly sublet their houses;

(b) whether the House Rent Allowance is paid to such officers, even after this irregularity is committed by the; and

(c) if so, on what grounds ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) During the twelve months ending 31st July, 1955, 23 officers at Delhi and one officer at Calcutta were deprived of Government accommodation for unauthorised subletting of their houses. No case of such subletting came to light at Bombay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view not to impose a further penalty in the form of denial of house rent allowance.

Machine-Printing

981. Shri Janardhan Reddy : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ahmedabad and Bombay hand printers of cloth have appealed to the Planning Commission to ban machine-printing ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S.N. Mishra) : (a) The Planning Commission received a representation from the All-India hand Printing Industry's Federation, Ahmedabad, in August, 1955, and more recently, a copy of their Resolution, regarding protection against mill printed cloth.

(b) The question of formulating a common production programme in regard to large and small sectors of the calico printing industry is under consideration of the Government. It may, however, be noted that at present the production of printing cloth by the mill is restricted to their best year's production during the period 1949-54.

Bhakra Nangal Project

982. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the starred Question No. 2503 on the 22nd April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the investigation in the cases of corruption in the Bhakra Nangal Project has been completed ;

(b) if so, the number of persons found guilty ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indians in Ceylon

983. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government "propose to settle in Andamans such of the Indians in Ceylon as are refused citizenship rights in Ceylon ;

(b) if so, the number of such families ;

(c) the date on which the first batch of settlers will be sent to Andamans; and

(d) the amounts allotted for this purpose ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Evacuee Properties

984. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the residential properties taken over as evacuee property by the Custodian in Delhi after 1947 and the number of such properties released to their owners so far ;

(b) the total amount of rent collected by the Custodian for these properties; and

(c) the number of cases and the amount of rent involved pending payment so far ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) to (c). The time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Advertisements

985. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Daily and Weekly Language papers on the approved list of Government for the purpose of advertisement in different States ;

(b) the total amount paid to those papers during 1954-55 for Government notices and advertisements ; and

(c) the conditions for approving the papers for the purpose ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) No approved list as such of papers is maintained Papers are used depending upon the requirements of each release. During 1954-55 a total number of 436 papers was used, of which 207 were Indian language papers and periodicals.

(b) Notices and advertisements amounting to Rs. 3,82,970/- were issued during 1954-55 by the Advertising Branch to Indian Language dailies and weeklies on behalf of Government of India excepting Railways.

(c) Media particulars of various newspapers and periodicals in the various languages are recorded in the Advertising Branch and within the funds available, suitable papers are considered individually for issue of Government of India advertisements as and when required on the basis of effective circulation and language and regional coverage intended to be secured. Other factors taken into consideration are regularity in publication, class of readership, adherence to accepted journalistic ethics, production standards etc.

Commercial Publications and Journals

986. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the names of the commercial publications and journals published in 1954-55 with their prices and annual subscriptions ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : A statement containing the information available is attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 63].

Government Accommodation

987. Shri B. K. Das : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state ?

(a) the number of cases in which permission was granted during the last one year to Government of India Press Employees to continue in occupation of Government quarters in the General Pool after their retirement ;

(b) the grounds on which such permission was granted ; and

(c) the number of cases in which permission was refused ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) :

(a) One employee of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, was permitted to retain his quarter in the Press Pool for more than the permissible period.

(b) Permission was granted to avoid interruption of his children's education at an inconvenient time and also due to illness of his mother.

(c) four cases permission to stay, beyond the period admissible under the rules, was refused.

द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना

९८८. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री विश्व नाथ राय :

क्या **योजना** मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९५५ को दिय गय तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये इस्पात, रसायनिक खाद, और कागज आदि जैसे कुछ भारी उद्योगों की जोरदार सिफारिश की है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० मिश्र) : (क) भारी उद्योगों को कायम करने के लिये कुछ प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश की द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसविदा में शामिल किये गये थे ।

(ख) उन प्रस्तावों की रूप रेखा सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनबन्ध संख्या ६४]

Advertisements

989. Shri Veeraswamy : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the amount paid to the English and Tamil Daily Newspapers and periodicals during 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 as advertisement charges ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : Display advertisement ion behalf of Ministries of the Government of India (excepting the Ministry of Railways) are issued by the Advertising Branch of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The issue of classified advertisements of the Government of India excepting Ministry of Railways was also centralised in the Advertising Branch with effect from 1st August, 1954.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on advertisements placed by the Advertising Branch during 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 in Tamil daily newspapers and periodicals and in the English dailies and periodicals published in the Madras State :

Year	English newspapers & periodicals published in Madras State	Tamil dailies & periodicals
	Rs.	Rs.
1952-53	46,320/-	35,471/-
1953-54	53,317/-	34,214/-
1954-55	113,315/-	41,607/-

The figures for 1954-55 are inclusive of classified advertisements issued by the Advertising Branch from 1st August, 1954 to 31st March, 1955 in respect of which a policy of progressive use of Indian language papers is being worked out..

Passports

990. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend and reframe the rules and regulations relating to passports ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) to (c). No radical change in the Rules governing the issue of Indian Passport is contemplated by Government, but steps are being taken to simplify the procedure for the grant of passports consistent with financial, security and other considerations.

Free Trade]

991. Shri K. K. Das : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with whom India is carrying on free trade ;

(b) the years in which India entered into "free trade" relation with those countries separately ; and

(c) the main commodities imported from and exported to these countries by India ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) It is presumed that what the Hon'ble Member means by "free trade" is exchange between countries on the basis of a tariff system that does not distinguish between articles produced locally and articles produced abroad and either taxes both (by import and excise duties or taxes imposed upon them) on an equal basis and to an equal extent or exempts both from all taxation (or payment of duties). In this sense there is no free trade between India and any other country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Vol. V
16th September, 1955 (Friday)

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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIA
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND) TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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Friday, 16th September, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I).

12 NOON

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 15th September, 1955, concurred in the following motions passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th September, 1955, for modification of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:

(1) That the following be added after sub-rule (3) of rule 17 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

'Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply where any such person purchases any property forming part of the compensation pool in which case the purchase price may be adjusted against the Compensation payable to him in accordance with these rules, notwithstanding that the amount to be adjusted exceeds fifty thousand rupees.

Explanation.—In its application to a Hindu undivided family, the limit of fifty thousand rupees shall apply to each share referred to in sub-rule (2) of rule 19.'

(2) That the following amendments be made in rule 19 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

(i) *after* sub-rule (2), *insert*—

'(2A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), where a deceased member of a Joint Hindu Family has left sons all of whom are less than eighteen years of age, such sons shall, for the purpose of computation of compensation, be reckoned as one member of the family.'

(ii) *after* Explanation II, *add*—

'*Explanation III.*—For the purposes of this rule, the question whether a person is less than eighteen years of age, shall be determined with reference to the date 26th September, 1955.'

(3) That the following amendments be made in sub-rule (1) of rule 22 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

(i) in clause (a), *for* 'five thousand rupees' *substitute* 'ten thousand rupees'; and

(ii) in clause (b)—

(a) *omit* 'in a rural area or in a town, other than those mentioned in Appendix X'; and

[Secretary]

(b) *for* 'two thousand rupees' *substitute* 'ten thousand rupees'.

(4) That the following be substituted for sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

'(2) Where the value of the property exceeds the net amount of compensation payable to the applicant, the applicant shall be required to pay the balance—

(a) in one lump sum; or

(b) in instalments, as follows:—

(i) In the case of property other than an industrial concern—

(a) Where the value of the property does not exceed, in the case of a shop in a rural area or in a town other than those mentioned in Appendix X, two thousand rupees and in the case of any other property five thousand rupees in four equal annual instalments.

(b) Where the value of the property exceeds the limits specified in clause (a), or where the property consists of a shop situated in a town specified in Appendix X, in two equal annual instalments.

(ii) In the case of an industrial concern, in instalments spread over a period not exceeding two and half years; or

(c) by adjustment against compensation payable in respect of the verified claim of any other person.'

(5) That the following be substituted for clause (ii) of rule 26 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

'(ii) in the case of any other property—

(a) where the value of the property does not exceed in the case of a shop in a rural area or in a town other than those mentioned in Appendix X, two thousand rupees and in the case of any other property five thousand rupees, if he pays at once 20 per cent of the value thereof and agrees to pay the balance in four equal annual instalments from the date of the initial payment;

(b) where the value of the property exceeds the limits specified in clause (a) or where the property consists of a shop situated in a town specified in Appendix X, if he pays at once not less than 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the property and agrees to pay the balance in two equal annual instalments from the date of the initial payment.'

(6) That the following amendments be made in rule 36 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

(i) in clause (a), *for* 'Rs. 5,000' *substitute* 'Rs. 10,000'; and

(ii) *for* clause (b), *substitute*—

'(b) every Government built shop valued at Rs. 10,000 or less.'

(7) That the following amendments be made in rule 41 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

(i) *before* the existing proviso to sub-rule (1), *add*—

'Provided that where the value of the property exceeds in the case of a shop in a rural area or in a town other than those mentioned in Appendix X, two thousand rupees and in the case of any other property five thousand rupees and such value is covered by the amount of net compensation payable to such person to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent. of the value of the property.';

(ii) in the existing proviso to sub-rule (1), *for* 'Provided that' *substitute*—

'Provided further that where the provisions of the preceding proviso do not apply'; and

(iii) in sub-rule (2), *for* 'shall be payable in four equal annual instalments' *substitute*—

'shall be payable—

(i) where the value of the property does not exceed in the case of a shop in any rural area, or in any town other than those specified in Appendix X, two thousand rupees and in the case of any other property five thousand rupees, in four equal instalments; and

(ii) where the value of the property exceeds the limits specified in clause (i) or where the property consists of a shop situated in a town specified in Appendix X, in two equal annual instalments'.

(8) That the following be substituted for rule 42 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

'42. *Government built residential property in occupation of non-claimants.*—Where a displaced person who does not hold a verified claim is in occupation of a Government built property which is an allotable property, the property may be transferred to him if he makes an initial payment of—

(i) where the value of the property exceeds in the case of a shop situated in any rural area or in any town other than those specified in Appendix X, two thousand rupees and, in the case any other property, five thousand rupees, 33-1/3 per cent. of the value of the property; and

(ii) where the value of the property does not exceed the limits specified in clause (i) or where the property consists of a shop situated in a town specified in Appendix X—

(a) 33-1/3 per cent. of the value of the property if the property is situated in an 'A' class colony;

(b) 25 per cent. of the value of the property if the property is situated in a 'B' class colony;

(c) 20 per cent. of the value of the property if the property is situated in a 'C' class colony; and agrees to pay the balance of the purchase price—

(1) in case falling under clause (i) above in two equal annual instalments; and

(2) in case falling under clause (ii) above, in four equal annual instalments.

(9) That the proviso to rule 45 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, be omitted.

(10) That the following amendment be made in clause (b) of rule 46 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

omit 'subject to the proviso to rule 45'

(11) That the proviso to rule 48 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, be omitted.

(12) That the following proviso be added to sub-rule (3) of rule 95 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

'Provided that any such application may be entertained after the said date if the Settlement Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the application in time.'

(13) That the following amendments be made in rule 97 of the Displaced

[Secretary]

Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

(i) *for* the existing proviso *substitute*—

'Provided that—

(a) he has not accepted such allotment of the agricultural land or such allotment has been cancelled;

(b) he does not hold a verified claim in respect of any other kind of property, that is to say, for any urban property or for any substantial rural building.' and

(ii) *after* the first proviso, *add*—

'Provided further that where any such person is given a rehabilitation grant under rule 97A, he shall not be given a rehabilitation grant under this rule.'

(14) That the following new rule be added after rule 97 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, namely:—

'97A. *Rehabilitation grants to persons allotted agricultural land upto two standard acres in Punjab and Patiala and East Punjab States Union.*—Any person who has been allotted two standard acres or less of agricultural land in the State of Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union under any notification specified in section 10 of the Act may be given a rehabilitation grant at the rate of Rs. 450 per standard acre of the area allotted to him:

Provided that—

(a) he has not accepted such allotment of the agricultural land or such allotment has been cancelled;

(b) he does not hold a verified claim in respect of any other kind of property, that is to say, for any urban property or for any substantial rural building.'."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications in pursuance of an assurance given during the discussion on the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1953:

(1) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.R.O. 1772/IDRA/15/1, dated the 13th August, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—335/55.]

(2) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.R.O. 1808/IDRA/15/2, dated the 20th August, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—336/55.]

FRUIT PRODUCTS ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): On behalf of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fruit Products Order, 1955, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—337/55.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The other day an hon. Member of the House, presumably Mr. Kamath, enquired as to whether the House would definitely adjourn after the 30th and I said I could not say it for certain. Looking to the volume of business and the urgency, the House will have to sit for only just one day more, that is, on Saturday, the 1st October. I take it to be the last day now.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Will there be no Question Hour on that day?

Mr. Speaker: There will be no Question Hour that day. It is an

extension and usually there is no Question Hour on days of extension.

As regards the business that will come up before the House, the Government require a slight change in the order; the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will make a statement now.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, on the 9th September, 1955, I announced on the floor of this House the order of Government legislative and other business for which the Business Advisory Committee had allotted time. Since then five more items have been considered by the Committee and the time allocated by the Committee for them has also been approved by the House. In addition, Government intend to proceed with the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill. Sir, we suggest that all the stages of the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill should be completed within two hours, subject to the approval of the House.

It is the intention of Government to get some of these items adopted by the Rajya Sabha also during the current session. Consequently, the order announced by me earlier needs a slight revision. The revised order of priority for the business from Monday, the 19th September, 1955, will be as under:

(1) Discussion on G.A.T.T.;

(2) Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill;

For reference to Select Committee.

(3) Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill;

For reference to Select Committee.

(4) The Prize Competitions Bill;

(5) The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill;

(6) Discussion on Supplementary Demands and the related Appropriation Bill;

(7) Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill; as passed by Rajya Sabha;

(8) Rajya Sabha amendment to the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Bill;

(9) Discussion on flood situation in India;

(10) Inter-State Water Disputes Bill;

For reference to Joint Committee.

(11) River Boards Bill;

(12) Discussion on Economic Policy (Agricultural Land including Rural Credit);

(13) Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, time permitting.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has it been finally decided that there is going to be no discussion of the Bank Award this Session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes; there is no time.

Mr. Speaker: It is crowded out; there is no help for that.

As regards the question of allotment of time for the new bill, the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill, which the hon. Minister wants to be taken up, that may be referred now to the Business Advisory Committee; they will make the allocation of time. The point is that the Bill was introduced only yesterday.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is only a small Bill.

Mr. Speaker: May be it is small; but the Business Advisory Committee, for aught I know, may even say that one hour is sufficient, if it is really small. But it is better that after they have some idea about the Bill and its contents they decide the whole thing, because if a discussion takes place in the House, it will take a long time.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes I agree.

MOTIONS *RE* REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1953 AND 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1953 and 1954.

Out of 10 hours allotted for the discussion of both the Reports about 5 hours and 50 minutes have already been availed of. The discussion will continue today up till 2-30 P.M. when Private Members Business will be taken up.

In addition to the substitute motions moved yesterday, the following substitute motions have been intimated to be moved by Members subject to their otherwise being admissible:

Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I know how many Ministers will reply to the debate?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The hon. Home Minister will speak today and I shall be winding up the debate. I have requested Dr. Katju, also to intervene only for a few minutes. Yesterday a complaint was made that there was no sufficient intake from these communities in the Army and Dr. Katju said that he would speak only for a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That means three Ministers will intervene.

An Hon. Member: The Deputy Home Minister will finally reply.

Mr. Speaker: The main point is in relation to the time that we have and the time to be left for the hon. Members for discussion. I think the hon. Home Minister will take at least one hour for reply.

Shri Datar: He will take about forty-five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: So, the three Ministers together will take about 1½ hours.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): Yesterday a number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members were given opportunities to speak. Naturally there are so many other persons also who want to speak. Therefore, it is necessary that some more time must be given, so that we may be able to take part in the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: As I said yesterday, we shall see; let us watch the proceedings. Other Members might certainly give their views. Personally, I would be giving preference to Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is they who have to express their views.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): May I submit one word? It is now known definitely that the present Home Minister and the *ex*-Home Minister as well as the Deputy Minister will be speaking on this and probably between them they will be able to consume nearly 2 hours. The time that is left today is less than 2½ hours and the time available on Monday might be less than 2 hours. Within this time it is not possible to give the satisfaction necessary to most of the Members of the House who are anxious to speak. This is no doubt a special matter on which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members should have ample opportunity to speak; but unless there is co-operation from Members of other communities and unless they also get opportunities of speaking on these Reports, there will not be a real discussion on the floor of this House. Therefore, I have got one suggestion for your consideration as well as for the consideration of the House. Today we have got non-official business in the afternoon and as far as I can see there is nothing urgent about these Bills. If the hon. Members who have given notice for the introduction of their

Bills are allowed to introduce their Bills and the rest of the time is taken up for discussion on these Reports, then probably we will have more time. This is also as good as non-official work.

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion comes to this, namely, instead of taking up the Private Members' Business entirely, only Bills to be introduced may be introduced and the time allotted to the other Private Members' Bills should be allowed for discussion on these Reports. The suggestion seems to me a very reasonable one, looking to the importance of this matter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I have got two Bills for consideration today; I do not want that these Bills should be taken up. That time may be given to the discussion on these Reports. The matter that we are discussing, is also of a non-official nature. I, therefore, think that the request made by Shri Reddi, may be accepted by the House.

Mr. Speaker: There is a possible catch or difficulty in this proposal. It is this. Once Private Members' time is allotted to Government Business of the other type, I am not quite sure whether such demands will not be repeated whenever there is shortness of time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This should not serve as a precedent.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : **यह वालन्टरी कट हैं ।**

Mr. Speaker: Let me know whether the House is willing to this proposal.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Even if there is one dissentient voice, it is sufficient for me not to allow this procedure.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It is a dangerous precedent. If we are sincere, why not sit longer hours? We have been sitting on some days. We fully agree that this a very important debate. But, if this surrender business goes on every time, it may be difficult.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): It is a question of voluntary surrender; not anybody taking away.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You may be pleased to give a ruling that this will not be a precedent.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): My hon. friend Shri K. K. Basu, is not pressing his dissent. He has also withdrawn his dissent.

Mr. Speaker: The Chair is conversant with the whole thing that is passing on in the House. I assume that the whole House is unanimous.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: There is no dissent?

Shri B. N. Misra (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur): It has not been asked whether there is any dissent.

Mr. Speaker: That I am asking now. Is the House Unanimous on this decision?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any dissentient?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri B. N. Misra *raised his hand.*

Mr. Speaker: There is one. He has to be appealed to by some hon. Member. Does he press his point very much?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: With the unanimous decision of the House, we might now make use of the Private Members' Business time. At 2-30 or whenever it is convenient, we shall take up introduction of Bills and after the Bills are introduced, again, we will revert to this discussion. The scheduled time is 2-30. Bills may be introduced at 2-30.

Some Hon. Members: At the end of the day.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We may make the matter simple There are only

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

two Bills to be introduced; one by Dr. N. B. Khare, and the other by me. I am prepared to introduce the Bill even now.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty again is a technical one. It is not only for one occasion that we do things. Whatever we do acts as a precedent. It is better not to touch the time allotted to Private Members' business. We will take up the matter at 2-30. There is also the report about the allotment of time to the Private Members' business. That also may be taken up at that time. It is only formal business.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Private Members' Bills may be introduced.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I said.

Dr. Satyawadi (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1954, recommends that—

(a) a Harijan Rehabilitation Finance Corporation be established to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to build up their economic condition;

(b) a directive should be issued to the Ministers both in the Centre and in the States and other high officers to make it a point to stay in the Harijan Colonies when they are out on tour to make the anti-untouchability campaign a success and have an idea of their problems."

Shri Ajit Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1954, recommends that the Commissioner's Report for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should include the following information:

(a) Total posts of each category and class in Government service.

(b) No. of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(c) No. of posts actually intimated to the Regional Employment Exchanges.

(d) No. of total posts filled.

(e) No. of posts filled by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates."

Shri Naval Prabhakar (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1954, recommends to the Government that a semi-official conference be called by the Central Government every year to discuss the problems relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(1) That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1954, recommends that in case the social and economic problems of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not solved, the reservation provided in the election for them should be ex-

tended beyond the period prescribed in the Constitution."

(2) That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1954, recommends to Government to take steps to provide free compulsory education and legal aid to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

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(a) a Harijan Rehabilitation Finance Corporation be established to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to build up their economic condition;

(b) a directive should be issued to the Ministers both in the Centre and in the States and other high officers to make it a point to stay in the Harijan Colonies when they are out on tour to make the anti-untouchability campaign a success and have an idea of their problems."

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"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1954, recommends to Government to take steps to provide free compulsory education and legal aid to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): I must thank you for having extended the time for the discussion of this report which we had not the opportunity of discussing last year. I am also happy that there are some non-Harijan Members of this august House who

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

are anxious to contribute to the discussion of this very important national problem. It is also a very happy augury that Pandit G. B. Pant has taken over this portfolio. I happen to have personal knowledge of the sympathy of this great leader for not only the Harijans, but to all these that are in need of seccour. A proof of his dynamic personality has already been given to this House. The question of nominating a Harijan member to the Union Public Service Commission has been pending for more than 3 years.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

The previous Ministry could not take any bold decision about this. As soon as Pandit G. B. Pant took over this portfolio, he made a decision and a really deserving Harijan has been made a member of the U.P.S.C. I think a directive will soon be issued to all the State Governments that Public Service Commissions in the States should have a Harijan member. It is a question where not only has a thing got to be done, but you have also to make the people concerned believe that a certain thing is being done. That is very essential. The belief will come when their own representatives are there. This need has been there for long and assurances are there already. But, somehow or other the States Governments are not willing to nominate Harijan members on the Public Service Commissions of the States.

The Harijan question today has taken a different complex. My hon. friend Shri Velayudhan is anxious. Though he is short in stature, he is tall in his imagination.

Shri Velayudhan: (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Certainly.

Shri B. S. Murthy: But, sometimes his imagination runs riot. If he could wait for some time, he can understand what I mean.

I say that there is a different attitude to this problem taken both by the Harijans as well as caste Hindus. A caste Hindu thinks today that he is not responsible as far as Harijan amelioration is concerned.

Shri Velayudhan: Why?

Shri B. S. Murthy: You must ask him.

Shri Velayudhan: Whom?

Shri B. S. Murthy: A caste Hindu.

He thinks that he is not responsible as far as Harijan amelioration is concerned.....

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Question.

Shri B. S. Murthy:.....whereas a Harijan thinks that what is being done is not enough. Therefore, there is a sort of a tension between caste Hindus and the Harijans today. The problem now before us is to see that a rapproachment is brought about between these two different sections who do not see with each other eye to eye.

An Hon. Member: Not all.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am not saying all. There is a section of the caste Hindus. Especially some of the Ministries in the States do not see eye to eye with the Central Government as far as Harijan amelioration is concerned. A section of the caste Hindus thinks that there are poor people, there are illiterate people, there are unemployed people in all communities and all caste and why should the Harijans alone be given a special priority in regard to amelioration benefits. That seems to be very reasonable as far as that section is concerned. But, those persons who are trying to see this problem from that point of view are forgetting one thing that has happened in 1932. The whole of the Indian nation has pledged both in the Yerrawada jail and also in Bombay to see that as soon as Independence is achieved, all the diffi-

culties to which the Harijans are subjected will be removed, lock stock and barrel. This pledge has to be redeemed by all sections of the Hindus. If they fight shy of redeeming the pledge, they will be committing a national dishonesty. Therefore, the question today is, a caste Hindu who is opposed to Harijan amelioration work is committing a breach of national honesty and national honour. The pledge given to the Harijans must be redeemed. And therefore, all persons who are interested in Harijan welfare should look to the past when history was created both in Yerrawada as well as in Bombay.

Again, the second question is, the Harijan today is not satisfied. Every one is saying we are spending huge amounts, we are giving scholarships, we are giving employment. Then, why is he not satisfied? The reason is this! Previously the Harijan was not informed of his rights and privileges. Today he is conscious not only of his rights, but his privileges, and his position in the country. He thinks he is a free citizen, and the country must look after his welfare. Therefore, today he is fighting whereas in the olden days he was only asking for privileges. Formerly was only begging at the doors of the Ministries for certain privileges, but today he is asking, as free citizen of India, for his rights, to have full benefits of all the plans that the Government of India or the State Governments are trying to launch in order to rebuild India. Therefore, this tension must be understood both by the officers as well as the Ministers and Ministries and also our Commissioner who has to tour all over India, because once it is understood the remedy could be found out.

Again, there is one question which is agitating the minds of the younger generation of the Harijans as well as Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. The Government of India and the State Governments are spending lakhs of rupees every year towards scholarships and hundreds and thousands of engineering, medical and science graduates are coming out of the portals of universities. It is a matter for regret that neither the State Governments nor the Central Government are maintaining any lists of these students, and whenever we put a question on the floor of the House as regards their employment, we are told that sufficient number of candidates are not coming forward. It is a wonder why the Government of India as well as the State Governments are not maintaining lists of candidates for whose education they are giving lakhs of rupees every year.

How many minutes more have I got, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Usually ten minutes. The first bell is rung, but nobody sits down on the first bell. Two minutes more. The hon. Member started at 12-13, it is now 12-23. Ten minutes. But he is allowed two minutes more.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I thank you very much for the two minutes. It is a concession.

Mr. Chairman: There is no concession. If the hon. Member wants and the House agrees, I have no objection to give the entire time to the hon. Member, but other hon. Members who are anxious to speak will object. It is not I who am responsible for all this.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As I do not have time, I would like to make some suggestions, concrete, constructive suggestions for the Minister to consider.

The Government of India should see that the Harijan portfolio is given to such of those persons in the States who are known for constructive work, and then senior, sympathetic officers must be employed because only they can infuse confidence both into the Harijans as well as the caste Hindus. There must be a statistical unit in the Department of the Harijan Welfare, so that they can have a survey of physical targets and they can assess what work is being done. There must also be a group of persons for proper study and survey in all these departments, because so much money is being spent but no work is coming out,

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

and everywhere there is a lot of complaint.

Again, there must be propaganda for anti-untouchability work, but more than this work I suggest that money be spent on educational and economic uplift, because unless the Harijan is made self-conscious and is given the spirit of assertion, any amount of work against untouchability will not bring any benefit.

Employment is also the crying need, but all the people may not be employed in Government offices. But, why not the *banjar* lands be distributed to them, and vocational training be given to them, and little loans for starting cottage industries be given to them?

Some time back, the Prime Minister said that there should be no slum in India, but today all the six or seven crores of Harijans are living in slums only and there is a slum atmosphere as far as rural India is concerned. The Government of India and the State Governments should see that opportunities are given to Harijans to come forward to live in the caste Hindu localities and have at least hovels to live in.

There must be cultural activity and community organisation which are very essential. Harijans live in communities, and therefore, each area must be given to a constructive worker and he must be in personal touch with these people.

The Central Social Welfare Board is thinking that the Harijan work is not within its purview. I think that at least the organisation of women and children's education may be taken up by this Board, and women organisers may be sent so that this Board may look after sanitation, cultural activities etc. of Harijans.

I do not want to take much time. I suggest that these things may be implemented so that by next year we may have better results, and the State Governments may be able to give us better results of their work.

One other point. Many of the State Governments are not taking advantage of the grants of the Central Government because they think that they must contribute some percentage of the grants. Most of the State Governments, especially Andhra State, I know do not take advantage of the grants given by the Central Government, because one of the Ministers there says: "We do not have funds. Therefore we do not want to take the money and keep it here. Let it be left there." Therefore, this attitude must be again studied by the Central Government, and they should see that the grants given are taken and properly utilised for the emancipation of Harijans.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Perhaps the House is entitled to hope—though I am not sure what will come of it—that the new Home Minister will inject a new spirit into Government's work for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In any case, it is more than time that our attention is really and truly drawn to this first charge on the nation's resources and also on the nation's conscience.

It will bear repetition that the report of 1953, was rather desultorily put up for discussion at the fag end of 1954 and was naturally not concluded. In mid-September, we are discussing the report of the last year. I say it is not good enough. It is not good enough by a very long chalk, and I support Shri Jaipal Singh's suggestion that we should have a convention that we discuss this report every budget session.

The Commissioner in his report has repeated his annual complaint that the State Governments do not furnish him with data in time so that he can incorporate them in his report. I feel also that his staff is inadequate, and the Minister should see to it that for no fault of his own the Commissioner

is not disabled from discharging his onerous responsibilities.

I fear I must say that the Commissioner's reports and especially the description of his tours are somewhat uninspiring. I say this because I know that a report has got to be catalogic, it has got to be objective, but I miss in his reports that sense of urgency that must be in the work, and also, what is more important, that feeling of pride in our people and especially those sections of our people whom for generations we have considered lowly and have treated in dastardly fashion.

I say this because in this year of 1955, we have celebrated, if we care to celebrate it, the centenary of the Santal insurrection of 1855, where they showed tremendous courage in their fight against the British imperialists and their Indian subsidiaries. And we know how the members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have taken part in our freedom movement. As far as my province is concerned, in the old days, in the tenth century, when the Pal dynasty came into the picture, it was those who come under the description of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who created that revolution. In recent years, members from Midnapore district are aware, the members of the Scheduled Castes have taken the largest share in the national movement. We ought to have pride in these people, but I am sorry we do not have that pride. We do not have a consciousness that these people are the salt of our Indian earth.

I found many things in the speeches made by the former Home Minister and also by my hon. friend the Deputy Home Minister from time to time, and I have noted a kind of complacency. Dr. Katju, said many times, we have made substantial allocations for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. I have seen also that our friends from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have said, as Shri Barman said last time, that it was a drop in the ocean. I remember, Shri B. S. Murthy said last year that it is a cauldron of agony through which these people pass every day of their lives. I have seen also a Member who is sitting on the other side, Shri P. L. Kureel, getting angry last time. I remember that occasion very vividly. On the 24th of December, last year, he said:

> "I would submit that the Home Minister has always tried to give evasive replies."

And he asked:

> "Do you want to see that the Scheduled Castes adopt the same attitude which the Muslims in this country adopted?".

Further, he went on to say:

> "Every Scheduled Caste representative is not as domesticated, as humble, and as silent, as you see him here. Listen to them outside the House. They are as bitter as Dr. Ambedkar. They are as bitter as I am The bitterness has been growing into anger."

This is the kind of way in which our representatives have expressed themselves. And why have they done so? The Commissioner has been good enough, and the Home Ministry has been good enough to supply us with notes showing action taken because of certain complaints made in Parliament. I shall pick out a few items. In regard to the complaint that the progerss is unsatisfactory, Government have stated: "This is a vague statement" as if Government have to make a debating point against us. Are you going to score a debating point by saying 'You are making vague allegations"?

We find further the statement:

> "All the State Governments and the Central Government are doing their best to remove the disabilities."

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Again, when the question of landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people comes up, it is stated:

> "The State Governments are doing all they can to rehabilitate landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

This is ridiculous. The Commissioner himself says at page 39 of his report in regard to PEPSU Scheduled Castes:

> "It will be a very hard case for the Scheduled castes of PEPSU, if they are to be evicted from the land on which their houses stand, or which they have been cultivating for a long time, because this land is evacuee property."

Then he goes on to say:

> "Reclaimed land should be allotted to Harijan tenants and to agricultural labourers who will be thrown out of employment on account of some new legislation."

This is what he says, and yet you say that all that is possible is being done as far as Government are concerned.

There are so many other things that I could point out. There is item No. 8 here, where it was said that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of Bihar and Orissa were prosecuted by the Forest Department officials, and put in prison, whenever they went into the forest to collect certain things they needed for their living. The answer is:

> "The matter has been brought to the attention of Government for necessary action."

We want to know what has been done. 'Necessary action' be beloved! We want to know what exactly Government have done in regard to this matter.

In item No. 13, we find:

> "In the 1931 and 1941 census, a number of Scheduled Tribes were enumerated as tribals but in the census for 1951 they have not been so enumerated."

I have read the report of the Commissioner's speech at Lohardaga or somewhere, in the course of which he had said:

> "I am not going to rest till this anomaly is removed."

I have read also what the president of that assembly, Pandit Hrnday Nath Kunzru had said. He said 'I am going to do something about it'. But I want to know what Government have done about it. Let us hear something about it. But we do not have the good fortune to hear what Government have to say about these things.

Then, there is item No. 18 which says:

> "Powers given to the autonomous districts of Assam should not be subject to the overriding power of the Governor."

This was a suggestion made in Parliament. And the answer is that:

> "The Governor, being the head of the State, exercises overriding authority not only with reference to the powers of the district councils but also with reference to the general administration of the State."

This is fantastic nonsense, as far as constitutional propriety is concerned. Here is a constitutional lawyer who would say that the Governor has no such overriding powers. And especially in regard to district councils, it is very important that the Governor knows how to behave. If he did so, we would not hear the kind of answers which the External Affairs Ministry gives in regard to the North East Frontier Agency.

There are so many other things. But I am sorry my time is limited. But I do hope you will give me a little more than the usual allocation. There are so many things which I wish to point out.

which show that Government's attention is not being directed to this matter in the way in which it ought to be done.

I would refer only to a few other points in these notes. There was one allegation made in Parliament last year, and it was said:

> "Money allotted for welfare work should not be given to political bodies, and propaganda for the removal of untouchability should not be left to social workers who are only professionalists, and have no love for this work."

The answer is:

> "It is made clear to non-official agencies at the time of allotment that if it is found that the money allotted for welfare work is utilised for political purposes, the grant will be discontinued."

I have heard charges—and I think Shri Jaipal Singh made a charge yesterday, if I remember aright—that for political purposes, these grants are utilised. I wish Government do more about it than merely giving some categorical denials, and they do something which would really and truly disabuse the minds of people who should be in the know in regard to this particular problem.

Also, I find that there was a complaint last time in Parliament about the bad administration of the hill tribes in Andhra. Here again we find the statement that attention had been directed. We do not know what action has so far been undertaken by Government.

I find also that there was question last year that there was a temple entry law in Travancore-Cochin but that the Home Ministry should investigate as to how many untouchables were allowed to enter the temples. To this, Government say, "We cannot do all that" Why cannot you do all that? Why cannot you find out how exactly this law is being operated? Do you not know that this kind of law remains a dead letter, because of the obscurantist opposition in this country? If that is so, come forward with some statement, at least an admission of your weakness. Tell these people, you come and help us so that really and truly we can put into operation the Untouchability Offences Act or whatever other analogous legislation is there.

Now, the question of land is a crying problem. I have hardly and time to refer to it. But I find that in Andhra lands have been given as political rewards to those who are described very euphemistically as political sufferers, and the lands taken away from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been allocated in that fashion.

The economy of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is so dismal, and we know of the challenge of the North East Frontier Agency in particular. It is so excruciating to read that almost everywhere what the people need is drinking water. We talk so big about building this society and that society and so on and so forth; and our people need drinking water; even in the year of grace 1955 their representatives have to come and say, as they used to say to. Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, "You are Kailas Nath, you are full of benevolence for the rest of humanity, for God's sake do something, and give us drinking water". We have come down to this kind of depth.

I find that agriculture-mindedness is something which it is necessary that we introduce as far as many of the tribes are concerned, as for instance, the Todas. But I am very sorry that it required the expostulations to the Prime Minister, of a Prince Peter of Greece or of Yugoslavia or of heaven knows where, to take steps for the continued existence of the Todas. I am afraid that these people are not congenitally anti-agriculture-minded. It is no good saying they don't know how to cultivate. That is why there is 'jhooming' in Assam. They do it because they cannot do any better. What steps

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are being taken to make these people agriculture-minded? There is no good in merely saying that certain forest laws have got to be put into operation, that the country must not be denuded of forests by these miserable Scheduled Tribes people. Teach them how agriculture should be practised by them. Give them all the facilities. I want to find out from Government what exactly is being done in those areas of Assam and the North-East Frontier Agency where 'jhooming' is in operation and where agriculture has got to be spread. I want to know how many mobile libraries have gone into those areas in order to teach people what should be done. I want to know how many films have been shown in those areas in regard to these things. On the contrary, I find in Tripura—an allegation has been made in this House—that lands have been taken away from Scheduled Caste people, schools they had started on their own initiative were being shut down because Government was not coming forward with the necessary assistance.

Now, in regard to the question of reservation of jobs, it is a dismal story. Except for Saurashtra, I am told, the record of almost every Government is bad. Saurashtra has supplied the ruling party with a President, and I hope that Saurashtra supplies the ruling administration with some desire at least to see to it that the directions in regard to reservation are really and truly followed. I have got references here which show how the reservation business is almost a fake, it is just not happening. I have got figures supplied by the Commissioner as regards the represnentation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the armed forces in 1953—and 1954—I cannot quote them because I have no time. But there is no change at all, no improvement at all. Why should this happen? How is it that in our Air Force there is no commissioned officer, no flight sergeant, no sergeant as far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned? Why should it happen? Some of these Scheduled Tribesmen are among the most wonderful automobile drivers in creation. Why in our Air Force are there not officers belong to these communities?

I have figures in regard to 'Unemployment' Exchanges—they are somehow called Employment Exchanges. The number of Scheduled Castes people on the register during last year was 1,58,224, and only 24,614 were placed in employment. As regards Scheduled Tribes, out of 17,806 who applied, only 3,277 were placed in employment. Why should this happen? I know of an instance where a Scheduled Tribe student from near Shri Jaipal Singh's area got a first class degree, and he went from pillar to post, and then he took a job as a teacher in a college. You all know—my hon. friend is nodding—he knows the treatment that is given by the Education Ministry; he knows what the position of a teacher of a college is. And this chap, this young fellow, with real equipment, real brilliance, real capacity, does not get the chance of his life, which he is certainly entitled to. All these cases are there. All these things happen because we do not have that quality of sympathy and understanding, not mere superior-minded benevolence towards the lowly, but real understanding, real sympathy, real fellow-feeling. We have not got that. If we had that real fellow-feeling—I know the Commisioner has done very good work with Thakkar Bapa; I know at the same time, that the headquarters of those who are operating these provisions for the tribal people are in places like Shillong or Visakhapatnam while hundreds of miles away are the tribal areas—why should this happen? I want to know from Government—I am very sorry that the Home Minister, Pandit Pant is not here; possibly there must be some plausible reason for his absence—about this. You know very well that specially in the tribal areas there are chauvinists who want to wean them

away from Indian loyalty; you know it very well. What are you going to do about it? What is your policy? You won't get the allegiance of the tribal people to the Indian Union merely by mouthing platitudes. You have to work, concretely work, and you have to really show objective recognition of their rights. Here is the States Reorganisation Commission going all over the place, possibly producing a mouse—I do not know, it may produce an elephant. But anyhow, what is the Government going to do about it? Why not think of some idea of autonomy? Why can't you carefully devise a system of autonomous regions for certain tribal belts. You may say 'this is a very tall order: I can't give you an answer', but tell me that you are going to consider this matter; tell me that in certain areas of our country where these tribals live in compact areas of regions, you are going to extend certain autonomous rights. Because otherwise, they are completely at the mercy of the majority who have been so long ruling the roost, who will continue to exploit them under the mask of honeyed words, sympathy and kindness and benevolence and all the rest. This is a policy on which I want Government to make up its mind. I know that it is a very tall order.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I will try to finish in three minutes' time

I know it is a tall order, because I remember a little over two years ago the late Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee made a suggestion, which was commended last year by my friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee—it was also highly appreciated by the Commisioner in his Report—which was this. Why not have an all-parties commission which will undertake a tour of all these areas for about two months? Why not make an all-out effort? I do not believe in do-goodery. I do not really think that that kind of going from place to place will do the trick But it is a beginning; there is no doubt about it. It is a very good gesture. Government has done nothing about it so far. The Commissioner has expressed his regret that there is no enthusiasm as far as non-officials are concerned? How could there be enthusiasm? We do not even have a Standing Committee of Members of Parliament to look into this matter. We have no provision, as far as the tribal people are concerned, for a special cadre for the tribal tracts. Why don't we have the provision of a special allowance for those of our young people who learn the tribal languages and go and live there, if they are enthusiastic about it? Why don't we have a special University for the different tribes who inhabit our country, as they have in China? I have not been there. I am told there is a special University there for the different tribes who live there. On the contrary, we find the Home Ministry treating the movement in Manipur and the movement in Tripura with a kind of callousness which should be condemned in the strongest possible terms, particularly when we are discussing this matter.

The Commissioner has regretted that in the Gandhian days we had enthusiasm; now we have not got enthusiasm. How do you whip up enthusiasm? Nobody can do it merely by moral exhortation. Why are the Christian missionaries enthusiastic? Because they have an idea. And you have to have an idea; you have to have an idea that we are going to say good-bye to all that has been done so far in regard to looking down upon the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I say, Sir, that not even the ablest apologist, would succeed in explaining away the fatalism with which the law of karma has permeated our society, and the results of that we find in the treatment of this problem. All effort at social regeneration has been baulked for centuries by the facile and pathetic hope of a life beyond death which will somehow compensate for the sorrows of this existence. And for centuries our sul-

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tural leaders have had the infernal effrontery to call a section of our fellow-human beings untouchable, some of them deemed so lowly that even their shadow would pollute the path of a bloated Brahmin. This has gone on for too many years. Now, our people have tried to compensate for it by finding a new name for them, 'Harijans'—the people of God. If you like that designation, I won't quarrel. It is for those who are directly concerned to say what they think about it. I do not know why we should call them Harijans and put then in a separate category, as if God has put them in a special enclosure so that God's comfortable votaries may exercise their philanthropy and perform their charity-mongering acrobatics by patronising these people. That is an idea which I resent, which I detest, and that is why I say that all our effort should be to treat these people as human beings with rights, with rights which they want to see achieved here and now. In a society where they have suffered, this is the perspective which has to be there. If we have that perspective, many of the problems will melt away like darkness dispelled by the morning sun. Therefore, all our difficulties would go, if you get that kind of perspective. And I plead with the Commissioner, the Home Ministry and the House to have that kind of perspective, to have real respect for human dignity, to remind ourselves that these people whom we have put in a special category by calling them Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are the salt of the Indian earth. And if we cannot look after them properly, not in a philanthropic, condescending manner, if we cannot look after them properly, if we cannot raise them to the level which all of us want to reach, then good-bye to all our hopes regarding Indian reconstruction and the fruition of our aspirations for freedom.

Shri I. Eacharan (Ponnani- Reserved—Sch. Castes): I congratulate the Commissioner for his bold and earnest efforts to place the real state of affairs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before the Parliament. The Commissioner has pointed out that the State Governments and the Central Ministries are not furnishing the required particulars regarding the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is rather pitiable. The Home Ministry should take necessary action in this respect to give all the particulars to the Commissioner. As the State Governments are the executive authorities for implementing the schemes formulated by the Centre as well as the States, the delay in the implementation is not pardonable. Moreover, the delay in the execution of the welfare schemes should be viewed seriously.

There are some improvements in the matter of education, but the other problems such as the economic problem, social injustice and other forms of exploitations are still there without any change. To raise the social status of these people, their economic conditions will have to be improved. This aspect of the problem requires immediate attention. To achieve this, provision should be made in the Second Five Year Plan.

So far as the removal of social disabilities are concerned, the executive authorities have to take a lot of interest. It is true that Harijans are not exercising their rights to get rid of the social injustices. This is due to their ignorance and poor financial circumstances. Whenever there are occasions for these people to approach the executive authorities for the redress of their grievances, the authorities should view them impartially and should encourage them to get their rights established and receive justice.

As regards the employment position, there is unemployment among the educated Harijans. This is not due to a higher percentage of education but due to the fact that the reserved quota of appointments is not given to them properly. As regards reservation in

the railways—the railways are the biggest employer in the country—they reserve a quota but while filling up the posts they are not taking proper interest or care. As regards the conditions in my part of the country, which is known as the Part of Southern Railway Division of Malabar District, continuously for three years they have not notified even a single vacancy to the Malabar Employment Exchange or any of the neighbouring Exchanges. I contacted the Regional Director of Employment Exchanges and enquired about this matter. He informed me that only 20 per cent. of the quota was intimated to the Employment Exchanges and 80 per cent. was recruited directly by the Ministry. Since three years not even a single Harijan candidate has been recruited from the Malabar District.

Coming to the other problems in Malabar District of Madras State, the most pressing one is about the provision of houses. In this connection I invite your attention to the remarks made by the Commissioner in his Report for 1951—page 19. He has stated that about 60,000 Scheduled Castes people in Malabar are doing agricultural labour under semi-slavish conditions in the fields of landlords to whom they are indebted and have no house sites of their own. Government should extend to them the scheme for allotting house sites sanctioned for the other districts." Actually, the scheme has been sanctioned, but it has not been executed so far. And the pretext given is that the officers in charge of this department were under the impression that the Malabar Tenancy Act, would give protection to the house site holders and safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes. The Commissioner has quoted the relevant portions on page 133 of his Report for 1954.

The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, as amended, which applies to the District of Malabar and certain other portions of Nilgiris and South Kanara Districts, has a special feature of granting fixity of tenure to the tenants of *kudiyiruppu* —homesteads—with a right of purchase after ten years' continuous occupation and in regard to huts known as *kudikidappu* and protected *ulkudies*—that is, *ulkudies* of one year's standing—occupied by agricultural and other workers, the vast majority of whom are drawn from Scheduled Castes. The State Government also propose utilising a portion of the Central grant for the removal of untouchability, for assisting the Harijans in constructing their houses. This Government have no other proposal to grant subsidies or loans to these people for the purpose.

Even now there are evictions, though the Tenancy Act is in force. The Revenue Board and the Advocate General of Madras have expressed their opinion that the *kudikidappu* holders have no claim if the hut is removed. Moreover, if the *jenmy* has filed an eviction suit, then the householder, that is the Harijan, should prove according to the Evidence Act that the house site is his own, for which there is no written record except the fact that he was possessing the house and the house site for a number of years. In the circumstances the Act does not give any protection to the house-holders. I, therefore, submit that the State Government may be advised to amend the Act suitably to protect the house-holders from eviction from their houses.

You know that there are provisions for giving loans for constructing houses in the community project areas. But in my constituency, that is Palghat in Malabar District, this benefit has not come to the Harijans on account of the following grounds. First of all, the Harijans have no houses sites of their own. Another difficulty is that there is no rich man or any person to stand surety for the amount applied for. All the rich people are only for extracting work from the Harijans and for exploiting them. And then, due to their low income, their repaying capacity is very poor. Due to all these things the authorities are not granting any loans to them. This being the position, I request the Central Government to make provision for housing schemes whereby the Harijan

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house-holders may be given grants to construct houses. And the Government should see that the amounts are spent for this purpose alone.

Another point I want to bring to the notice of the House is that the majority of agricultural labourers are Harijans. Their income and facilities are very low when compared with factory workers. The Minimum Wages Act has not been passed in the Madras State on the ground that they are not organised and that the provisions of the Act cannot be enforced. Now there are demands from the agricultural workers for fair wages, and in this connection some troubles are taking place. In my part of the country cultivation is being done by hired labour. The tenant is only a middleman to exploit the benefits. In the State, legislation has been passed to reduce the rent, allowing the increased cultivation expenses and marginal profits. But the benefit has not been passed to the agricultural labourers who are actually the workers who are producing the wealth for the middlemen. This cannot be allowed to continue any longer. I therefore, request the Government to take necessary steps to pass the Agricultural Minimum Wages Act as early as possible.

. The Commissioner in his report has stated that government lands have been leased out to Harijans wherever land is available. But the allotment of lands leased out to Harijans in my part of the country is very meagre. There are large areas of land available under the Hindu religious and charitable endowments. These endowments are managed by the Government, and all these lands are leased out only to the other community peole. Not even a single Harijan has benefited by this. So the Central Government can direct the state Government to make the necessary provision in the Act to lease out at least 50 per cent of these lands to the Scheduled Caste people.

Another point that I want to submit before the House is that the Commissioner has stated that the Madras Government could not spend the amount allotted, on the ground that fifty per cent. has to be spent by the Madras Government and fifty per cent. by the Central Government. I, therefore, submit that the Central Government may grant 75 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. as at present to the State Government, so that they might be able to utilise it and spend for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes.

1 P.M.

Another point. The note circulated to us, in item 60 states that 'in Palghat Taluk, there are about 25 Brahman gramas (villages) through which no Pariah or Pulaya or Ishivas is allowed to pass. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for necessary action'. I should like to know what effective steps have been taken towards this.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : यह बड़े सन्तोष का विषय है कि हमारे शेडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर साहब ने काफी कष्ट उठा कर सन् ५३ और ५४ की रिपोर्ट्स तैयार कीं और आज सदन में उन पर बहस चल रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन रिपोर्टों में कई उपयोगी सुझाव उन्होंने सरकार को दिये हैं और मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि अगर सरकार द्वारा वह मंजूर कर लिये जाते हैं तो हम अछूत भाइयों का इस देश में काफी कल्याण हो जायगा और हमारी गिरी हुई अवस्था सुधर जायगी।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे दातार साहब और पंत जी अछूतों के उद्धार के लिये आवश्यक आदेश जारी करेंगे और मैं जानता हूं कि उनके मंत्रालय ने इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों को आदेश भेजे भी हैं लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि वे आदेश सिर्फ लिखा पढ़ी तक ही सीमित रह जाते हैं और उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाऊंगा और चाहूंगा कि वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि जो वे आदेश वहां

सेन्टर से जारी करें, उन पर विभिन्न राज्यों में अमल हो। इसके लिए मैं राज्य सरकारों या केन्द्र की सरकारों को कसूरवार नहीं ठहराता क्योंकि उनका काम तो आदेश जारी करना होता है जो कि वे कर रही हैं लेकिन दोष अधिकारियों का है जिनके कि ऊपर इस काम की जिम्मेदारी होती है और वे अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करते।

जहां तक सर्विसेज का ताल्लुक है मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि हरिजनों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनमें भरना चाहिए और इसके लिए सर्विस सम्बन्धी नियमों में भी तबदीली करने की आवश्यकता है। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों को अपने अधिकारियों को इसके लिए हिदायत कर देनी चाहिए कि हरिजनों को नौकरियों में भरती करते समय जो भी भरती के नियम और पाबंदियां हों उनको नर्म कर देना चाहिए ताकि वे अधिक से अधिक संख्या में नौकरियां पा सकें। हरिजनों के लिए उतने स्ट्रिक्ट कानून सर्विस के नहीं होने चाहियें जितने कि सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के लिए होते हैं। अब जहां तक एफिशियेंसी का सम्बन्ध है मैं इसकी आवश्यकता महसूस करता हूं और मैं भी चाहता हूं कि हमारे सरकारी कार्यालयों में एफिशियेंसी रहे और काम योग्यतापूर्वक हो और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि मौका मिलने पर हमारे हरिजन भाई वैसी ही योग्यता दिखाएंगे जैसी कि सवर्ण लोग दिखलाते हैं लेकिन उसके लिए हमारे दलित भाइयों को चांस तो मिलना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजन उम्मीदवारों से मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन मांगी जाय। नौकरियों के विज्ञापनों में हम अक्सर देखते हैं कि उनके लिए ५ वर्ष, ६ वर्ष या दस वर्ष का तजुर्बा डिमांड किया जाता है, अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि हमारे दलित हरिजन भाई जो वर्षों से गिरी हुई अवस्था में रहते आये हैं, उनसे आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि उनके पास यह तजुर्बा होगा। हमारे जो नौजवान शिक्षित लोग हैं और बी० ए०, और एम० ए० पास कर चुके हैं, उनको सरकार को जल्द से जल्द नौकरियां देनी चाहियें।

फारेन स्कालरशिप्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि इनको बंद न किया जाय और हमारे भाइयों को उसमें चांस मिलना चाहिए। आपको यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि हमारी जातियों के लिये नया नेतृत्व होना आवश्यक है और यह नेतृत्व आखिर हमारे नौजवानों में से ही तैयार होगा, इसलिए यह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि हमारे नौजवानों को चांस दिया जाय। हमारे नौजवानों को उत्तम शिक्षण और टैकनिकल ट्रेनिंग देने की सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और अगर आप यह सब करेंगे तो मुझे पूर्ण आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारे नौजवान आपको निराश नहीं करेंगे और योग्य साबित होंगे और देश और समाज का सिर ऊंचा करेंगे।

इनके अलावा जो हमारे अनपढ़ और गरीब किसान मजदूर लोग हैं उनके लिए सरकार को विशेष तौर पर सहायता देना चाहिए। जो खेती बाड़ी का काम करते हैं, उनको सरकार की तरफ से कुछ ज्यादा सहायता मिलने की आवश्यकता है। पहला सवाल जमीन का है। जो खेती करता है, जमीन उस की होना चाहिये, यह सिद्धान्त आपने मान लिया है। बहुत सारे हमारे ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के कि पास जमीन नहीं है, उनको जमीन देना चाहिए। हरिजनों का अगर आप उद्धार करना चाहते हैं तो जमीन का सवाल आपको पहले हल करना होगा। हमारे भाई बहुत मेहनती और जफाकश हैं और कष्ट उठाने में कोई उनकी बराबरी नहीं कर सकता है। उनको जमीन मिल जायेगी तो वह ऐसी मेहनत से खेतीबाड़ी करेंगे कि आज की अपेक्षा दुगना उत्पादन होने लगेगा। यह सवाल सारे राष्ट्र का है, अकेले राज्यीय सवाल नहीं है, इसका राष्ट्रीय महत्व है तभी तो इस और महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, महात्मा भूले कर्मवीर श्री शिन्दे, शाहू छत्रपति और महाराजा गायकवाड़ आदि लोगों ने हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिए प्रचार और प्रयत्न किया लेकिन वह

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

काम अभी भी अधूरा है और पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अछूतोद्धार का प्रश्न किसी पार्टी विशेष का नहीं है बल्कि यह तो समस्त राष्ट्र का प्रश्न है। हम आये दिन भारतवर्ष की अनेक पार्टियों को अछूतों के सम्बन्ध में बात करते सुनते हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि खाली बात करने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है बल्कि जरूरत है उसको अमली जामा पहनाने की और लोगों में घुस कर रचनात्मक कार्य करने की. राजनैतिक पार्टियों को वास्तविक कार्यक्षेत्र में उतर कर काम करना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे सवर्ण भाइयों का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि अछूत जो कि उनके भाई हैं और उनके धर्म के एक अंग हैं, उनको गिरी हुई अवस्था से ऊपर उठायें और इस लायक बनायें कि वे भी समर्थ होकर अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें और देश का काम कर सकें।

हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि हरिजनों को जो रिजरवेशन मिल रहा है वह खत्म कर देना चाहिए, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूं, क्योंकि जब तक अछूत गिरी हुई अवस्था में रहते हैं और उनका उद्धार नहीं हो जाता तब तक उनको रिजरवेशन मिलना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह जो हमारे कुछ भाइयों की तरफ से मांग की गई है कि अस्पृश्यों के लिए अलग बस्तियां होनी चाहियें, वह गलत मांग है और यह स्वयं हरिजनों के हक में अनिष्टकर होगी धर्मान्तर और अलग बस्तियों की बात करना निराशावाद का द्योतक है। अछूत हिन्दू जाति के एक अंग हैं और हिन्दू जाति से अलग होना मैं उचित नहीं समझता। हमें हिन्दू समाज में ही रहना है। शहरों और गांवों में सवर्ण हिन्दुओं की सहानुभूति प्राप्त करके हमें उनके बीच में रहना है। मैंने अपने संशोधनों में एक में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट वालों के लिए एक सेप्रेट मंत्रालय बनाने की मांग की है और दूसरे में यह मांग की है कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को सेंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की नौकरियों में समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाय। अपने ७ नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट में मैंने सर्विसेज में रिप्रेजेंटेशन के बारे में कहा है और ८ नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट में एक सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री के बनाने के लिए कहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से सरकार ने रेफ्यूजीज की प्राब्लम हल करने के लिये एक सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई उसी तरह से यदि हरिजनों के वास्ते एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाया जायगा तो यह मामला ठीक तरह से हल हो सकेगा।

शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए सर्विसेज में रिजरवेशन होना चाहिए और स्कालरशिप्स और अधिक उनको दिये जाने चाहियें। साथ ही गांवों में हमारे बच्चों को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान करनी चाहिए क्योंकि जब तक हमारे बीच से अविद्या का नाश नहीं होता तब तक हमारा उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है। देहातों में जो हमारे खेतिहर लोग हैं और जो खेतों में मजदूरी करते हैं उनको धंधा रोजगार देना चाहिए और इसका प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि वे बेकार न रहें। हमारे अछूत भाइयों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन देनी चाहिए। सरकार को इस ओर अपने सेकेन्ड फाईव ईयर प्लान में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात हमें सदैव स्मरण रखनी है कि धर्मान्तर से हमारी समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। अभाग्यवश जो हमारे बहुत से भाई ईसाई बन गये या मुसलमान बन गये तो क्या उससे हमारा उद्धार हो गया? मैं मानता हूं कि ईसाई लोगों ने हरिजनों को बहुत सहायता पहुंचाई है और हम उसके लिए उनके शुक्रगुजार हैं लेकिन यह जो हमारे लोगों को ईसाई बनाने की कोशिश होरही है, वह निन्दनीय है और उसको बंद करना चाहिए। उनके बारे में एक किताब 'भारत में भयंकर ईसाई षडयंत्र' भी छपी हुई है जिस

कहा गया है कि इसाई हरिजनों में से कितने इसाई हो गये हैं। क्या क्या काम किया है और क्या क्या षड़यंत्र हो रहा है, यह तो सब ठीक है लेकिन हमारे भाइयों को धर्म बदलने के लिए बहकाना ठीक काम नहीं है और सरकार को इस पर कोई अंकुश लगाना चाहिए। हमारे एक बड़े नेता जिनसे आज मेरे विचार मेल नहीं खाते, वे बुद्ध मजहब अंगीकार करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि हरिजन लोग बुद्ध मजहब में आ जायं, मैं इसको मानता हूं कि बुद्ध मजहब बहुत अच्छा मजहब है और उसके सिद्धान्त बहुत अच्छे हैं, इसी तरह सिक्ख धर्म भी काफी अच्छा धर्म है लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि हरिजनों के बुद्ध या सिक्ख मजहब में दाखिल हो जाने से उनका उद्धार हो जायगा हमारा सवाल आर्थिक और सामाजिक है और मैं उन लोगों की धर्मान्तर की नीति से सहमत नहीं हूं और मैं उसको गलत नीति समझता हूं। हमारी कोशिश है कि अपने हिन्दू धर्म को आदर्श धर्म बनाने की कोशिस करें और सनातन धर्म में रहते हुए हरिजनों में रचनात्मक कार्य करते हुए उनकी अवस्था में सुधार लाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

मैं हिन्दू समाज और दलित वर्ग के कार्यकर्ताओं से अपील करूंगा कि वह हरिजनों के लिये अलग से बस्तियां बनाने की बात न करें। इस तरह से जो हमारे प्रश्न हैं वे हल नहीं हो सकते, इससे तो कटुता ही बढ़ेगी। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम हिन्दू समाज से अलग होना नहीं चाहते हैं हम हिन्दू समाज में ही रहना चाहते हैं। हम हिन्दू समाज का एक अंग हैं और एक अंग रहेंगे। हम ने और आपने दोनों ने ही मिल कर अछूतों का उद्धार करना है। इस काम में अछूत भाइयों को भी हाथ बटाना है और हिन्दू समाज को भी चाहिये कि वह हमें ऊंचा उठाने के लिए कार्य करें। धर्मान्तर और अलग बस्तियां बसाने की बात करना एक प्रकार से निराशावाद की बात करना है। धर्मान्तर से हमारा प्रश्न हल होने वाला नहीं है। हम हिन्दू समाज के एक घटक हैं और हिन्दू समाज में ही हम को रहना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा प्रश्न एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। कई सालों की गुलामी के बाद हम को आजादी मिल गई है और यह आजादी तभी कायम रह सकती है अगर हम सब मिल जुलकर कार्य करें। इसके लिए हम सब को रचनात्मक कार्य करना है और अगर हम ने इस कार्य को तन, मन धन से किया तो देश का बहुत जल्दी उद्धार हो सकता है। अगर रचनात्मक कार्य किए हमारे देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि रचनात्मक कार्य करने वाली जो संस्थायें हैं उन को बहुत कम सहायता मिल रही है। जो पंच वर्षीय योजनायें हमारे देश में बन रही हैं यदि हमें उनको सफल बनाना है तो हम सब को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि हम कोई काम गाली देने से, गन्दा बोलने से या बुरी दृष्टि से देखने से नहीं कर सकते हैं। उद्धरेदात्मनात्मानम्। अगर हमें कोई कार्य करना है तो हम को चाहिये कि हम सब मिल जुल कर उसको करें, तभी हम कामयाब हो सकते हैं। हरिजनों को भी चाहिये कि वह अपने उत्थान के लिए हाथ बटायें और हिंदुओं को भी उनसे घृणा नहीं करनी चाहिये और उनको हिन्दू समाज से अलग नहीं समझना चाहिये। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो एमेंडमेंट मैं ने दिए हैं उनको मान लिया जाए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। अब्राहम लिंकोलन ने कहा है:

"You can fool all men for some time and some men for all time, but cannot fool all men for all time."

इस लिए मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

हमें इन लोगों को हमेशा दबाते नहीं रहना चाहिये और इन को ऊपर उठाना चाहिये और हरिजनों को भी ऊपर उठाना चाहिये अपनी कोशिशों से। जो लोग हंसे हैं और हेयर हेयर जिन्हों ने कहा है, मेरे खयाल में वह इस बात को समझे नहीं हैं। मेरी शिकायत सरकार के विरुद्ध नहीं है लेकिन हमारे समाज को जो गलत रास्ता बताते हैं उनके विरुद्ध है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am very happy that you have been pleased to call on me when the hon. Home Minister is here. I share the feeling of regret expressed by so many Scheduled Caste friends, brothers and sisters, that we have been discussing in the year 1955, the Reports which were submitted in respect of the years 1953 and 1954. I can assure all Harijan brothers and sisters of this House that the Business Advisory Committee never obstructed the earliest possible discussion of these Reports. On the other hand, I can assure the House that both the hon. Speaker and the Members of the Business Advisory Committee all along wanted to give it priority. You know, as a Member of the Committee, that this is not in our province: the Government fixes the sequence and priorities. We simply allocate the time limit. I hope the hon. Home Minister will ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who generally attends the Business Advisory Committee, to see that these Committee Reports are not shelved but they are brought before the House at the earliest possible date for discussion. This kind of a *post mortem* discussion after two years lends a certain amount of unreality and it is not desirable as it deepens the sense of disappointment of the Scheduled Caste friends.

I am very sorry that one of the hon. Members yesterday said that Shri Shrikant's Report lacked courage and boldness and it was very weak and very timid. That is not a fair charge. I have gone through the Report carefully and I must pay a tribute to the manner in which he has dealt with a very colossal and gigantic problem. He has made a thoroughly good job of it. I find one of my hon. friends, Shri Veeraswamy, has said that the Commissioner has more than once pointed out that there should be some kind of a Ministry or something done for the special charge of Harijan welfare. When Shri Rajabhoj last year made that suggestion, I supported it and I still support it and if the Harijan brothers and sisters want a Harijan Ministry, we should not obstruct but we should support it. But I would appeal to Shri Rajabhoj and friends of his way of thinking that by itself would not solve the problem. There is a proverb in Bengal that he who goes to Lanka becomes a Ravana, and whenever anyone goes to the Treasury Benches, he gets petrified and looks after some other interests. But if the Harijan Members think that that would lead to the redress of their grievances to some extent, I would certainly support it and I think every Member of this House will support that demand.

I was rather perturbed by one fact to which the attention of the House was drawn by Shri Barman. He comes from my State and he is a distinguished member of the Scheduled Castes in North Bengal. He is a respected member. He has done very good work for the uplift of the Harijan brothers and sisters. In the National Cabinet which was appointed after the collapse of the Muslim League Ministry, to which the late Shri Syama Prasad Mookerjee was a party, he was a very distinguished member. Shri Barman points out that in 1954 and 1955, 171 Harijan candidates appeared for the I.A.S. but none was selected. He also points out that 82 came up for the I.P.S. but none of them was selected. It appears that some of them did very well in the written examination, but something happened in the *viva voce*. I do not know, but I would ask the hon. Home Minister to give an assurance to this House that he would himself look into it. He has not made any allegation of

partiality or bias or discrimination as such against the Harijans, but the real difficulty is the lack of educational facilities. The real trouble is that unless you educate them properly, they cannot possible come up in this competition which is more or less on an all-India basis, and you cannot possibly ask the Union Public Service Commission to discriminate between different categories. But this is a matter which is rather serious and it has got to be looked into.

In last year's Report, the Commissioner pointed out that "Information collected from State Governments shows that there has been no appreciable improvement with regard to the practice of untouchability." That is a very distressing fact and I was sorry to read it. I am afraid the Commissioner is right in his observation: he has given data, facts and figures and has pointed out that while Parliament is talking very loudly for the weeding out of these inequities and communal disabilities imposed for centuries upon our Scheduled Caste brothers and sisters, in the Resident Magistrates court on Parliament Street just by the side of the Police Stations, Harijans were not allowed to drink water for the place where everybody was allowed to drink water. As a matter of fact, one day they did it and the police constables came and compelled them to pay a fine towards the cost of the utensils, etc., polluted by the touch of the Harijans who drank water. It is darkest under the lamp. Practically, untouchability is being practised with police connivance or police abetment in the capital of India. So, what is the good of enacting on the 26th January, 1950, that untouchability is abolished? It is not abolished until it is abolished in the heart and until it is weeded out from the mind. It is a gigantic and colossal effort. I belong to an organisation which accepted as its cardinal creed the eradication of untouchability. This was done by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Swami Shradhanand. That was long before the fast of Mahatmaji in Yerawada prison. In spite of all that we talk, inspite of the solemn declaration made in the Constitution it still lingers. It still lingers due to Governmental apathy and the connivance of the officers who do not do their duty and also due to the lack of our sense of fraternity. Hindus must do atonement because for generations, for decades and centuries we have treated Harijan brothers and sisters unfairly. They should make a public confession and public atonement. Unless one approaches this colossal and formidable national task in that spirit, there is no hope for Hinduism and Hindu society. This should be completely wiped out. I do not know whether in my lifetime this shall be killed.

I was asked to broadcast in the London BBC when I was there a couple of months back. A question was put to me by one of the biggest Englishmen who was questioning me on the London BBC. I told him that I hope that untouchability will really be eradicated before I die. If it is not done, I would pray to God so that I may be born again in this land of Hindustan, but not as a Brahmin, not as a Chatterjee, not as a Bengali, but as a Harijan, Scheduled Caste member, so that I can feel and do something for the uplift of my depressed brothers and sisters. That is the way I look at it. I am very happy that the Commissioner has pointed in his report the real state of affairs. I honestly believe that the Scheduled Castes can not have a better friend than Pandit G. B. Pant. A lot has been said against Dr. Katju. I do not think he was unfriendly. I ask our Harijan brothers and sisters to have faith in him. I hope that with his personality and great position, Pandit Pant will take some dynamic action to translate into practice the constructive suggestions which the Commissioner has embodied in the report.

What can Government do? What can police officers do? What can any governmental organisation do unless the whole country takes it up and there is a momentum? That is why, the late Syama Prasad Mookerjee stand

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

ing here said: "Let all parties take it up in a serious manner and let all parties be asked by the Government to form a united front for the purpose of galvanising the whole community to take up this eradication of untouchability on a national basis."

I may point out that four years after the Constitution was enacted and promulgated, in the year 1954, we passed the Untouchability (Offences) Bill. That was long overdue. I am not happy by simply passing it. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister: Is it being really implemented? You know when we passed it we abolished 21 States' laws because those States had laws which had more or less similar provisions and the Commissioner in his report was saying that most of them was dead letter. We do not want that parliamentary legislation should be a dead letter. I am, therefore, suggesting that free legal aid should be provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes brothers and sisters to help them in dealing with cases arising *inter alia* out of practising untouchability. I also want that the State Governments should maintain lists of villages and Government-aided institutes where untouchability is still practised and Scheduled Castes are discriminated against. I do not know why the Government says that it is not feasible or possible. I think that it is feasible. Where they are really practised, they can prepare a list. The Bombay Government have said that they cannot do it. I cannot understand why they could not give a list of places where they have got these terrible habits still. I also want efforts to be made by all agencies and people of all parties—religious, social and political—for a country-wide propagafida, of course aided by the Government, for the removal of this evil.

When I came back from Europe, I was told that Dr. Ambedkar had made a suggestion. I am sorry to say that that suggestion has come as a great shock and surprise to me. Seriously that great leader is suggesting that the reservation in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes should be completely eliminated. I do not know why he is saying that.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : उनको कुछ मिलता नहीं है, इस लिए।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I do not know why he had given this suggestion at a time when Shri Rajabhoj changed his party label and his black cap for the white cap. (*Interruptions*). But I am sure a leader of his position should not suffer from personal frustration and from a sense of disappointment and put forward a recommendation like that. He is the architect of the Constitution and he was the most vaciferous and loudest champion for this kind of reservation. Really something has been done but the entire leeway has not been made up. It will not be in the interest of the Scheduled Castes to accept Dr. Ambedkar's suggestion. I am very happy that Shri Rajabhoj had also turned down the suggestion which has been put forward for communal segregation of the Scheduled Castes. We are thundering against Dr. Malan and his policy of *apartheid* and whenever there is a Commonwealth Conference we always say that South Africa has no right to do this and that, she is misbehaving by sticking to this racial segregation. We will go down in history as an eighth rate nation if we impose any kind of racial or communal segregation. That will never lead to a solution of the problem.

We know what has happened as a result of the tragic partition of India. There were some people who were unwise to think that the division of the country on communal lines or religious lines would lead to the dissolution of all communal or inter-religious problems. It has not done that. I think it has aggravated the problem if you look at the millions of people on both sides. I am sorry that it has not given us a correct lead. I do maintain that the future lies; not in cleavage but in co-operation and

co-ordination. I would ask my friends not to plead for having Harijan Ministers. We have Harijan Ministers who are doing good work in the national cabinet and we are proud of them If you simply say that you want a Harijan Minister to look after Harijan interests, then you make his position somewhat difficult and narrow. But anyhow, do not think of Harijanstan or take any such stand. It will be deplorable.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : कोई नहीं चाहता है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: If Shri Rajabhoj speaks for all the Scheduled Castes it is all right. But if he does not and if his ex-leader thinks otherwise, then what? A time has come to make a protest against that and I hope that it will never be tolerated. As for reservation in the service, that should be looked into. There is a continuous complaint made that it is not implemented. I hope the hon. Minister will look into it and he will give us an assurance to that effect. The other day Shri Kamath put a question asking for facts and figures as to how many prosecutions were made and how many cases police had taken cognizance of. We have made it a cognizable offence. We have practically done something contrary to the fundamental principles of jurisprudence fixing the onus of proof not on the prosecutor but of proving the innocence on the defendant. Does it simply lie there or is it being implemented? Is it remaining a dead letter or is it really an active piece of jurisdic thing which is being implemented? Rabindranath Tagore, the great poet who wrote *Jana Gana Mana*—the poem which is today our National Anthem, wrote:

> *"He more durbhaga desh, Jader Karecha apaman, apamane hate hobe tader sabar sama."*

The great poet said: "Oh, my luckless country. I tell you, you have trampled under feet the basic human rights of millions of your countrymen; your own kith and kin. Therefore, I say you shall have to go down to that depth of degradation." We have gone down to that depth of degradation. It is now for us to make a national effort, an all party effort, a conscious effort, and the whole of Hindu nation should organise and see that this blot is completely wiped out and this curse is completely eliminated from our body politic.

श्री बी० आर० वर्मा (जिला हरदोई--उत्तर पश्चिम व जिला फर्रुखाबाद--पूर्व व जिला शाहजहांपुर--दक्षिण--रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां): मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर, श्री एल० एम० श्रीकान्त को धन्यवाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता, जिन्होंने अथक परिश्रम करके, और देश के कोने कोने का दौरा करके शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे श्रीकान्त साहब ने हरिजनों की एक सबसे गिरी हुई जाति, एक सबसे गिरे हुए समाज की अवहेलना की है, जिसे हम धोबी कहते हैं। उन्होंने इस समाज की उपेक्षा की है। हम यह समझते थे कि इस रिपोर्ट में इस गिरे हुए समाज की भी समस्याओं का जिक्र होगा, लेकिन जब हम यह मोटी रिपोर्ट देखते हैं तो उसमें इस गिरे हुए धोबी समाज के बारे में कुछ नहीं पाते हैं। आप जानते हैं और समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में धोबियों की हालत दूसरे हरिजनों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा गिरी हुई है। वे इकानमिकली निर्धन हैं। एजुकेशनली अपढ़ हैं, और उनकी सामाजिक हालत यह है कि वे अछूत और अनटचेबिल हैं। फिर भी उनकी समस्याओं पर कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है। आज इस हिन्द की राजधानी दिल्ली में धोबियों की आबादी लगभग २५,००० के होगी, लेकिन गरीबी के कारण दिल्ली में पच्चीस भी धोबी ऐसे नहीं हैं जिसके अपने निजी मकान हों। ऐसा क्यों है। यह उनकी गिरी हुई आर्थिक दशा के कारण है कि वे अपने रहने के लिए कच्चे पक्के, टूटे फूटे मकान भी नहीं बना सकते। न उनको इस दिशा में किसी तरह का प्रोत्साहन ही दिया जाता है। आज

[श्री बी० आर० वर्मा]

हम देखते हैं कि तमाम गरीब धोबी यमुना के किनारे झोंपड़ियां डाले, पाल डाले या टैंट डाले पड़े हुए हैं। उनका कोई पुरसा हाल नहीं है। बहुत से सड़कों के किनारे और धोबी घाटों पर पाल और टैंट डाले पड़े हैं। जाड़े की सर्दी में और गर्मी की लू में इनके बच्चे यहीं रहते हैं। आज तक उनके रहने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। एक ओर हम यह देखते हैं, दूसरी ओर हम सुनते हैं कि फलां जगह पर भंगियों की कालोनी बनी है। फलां जगह पर महार बस्ती बनी है। फलां जगह पर मोची कालोनी है, तो हमको अफसोस होता है कि हरिजनों में इतने गिरे हुए धोबी समाज के रहने के लिए कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं हो रहा है।

कुछ धोबी लोग सरकारी बंगलों के सरवेंट्स क्वार्टर्स में रहते हैं। उनकी दशा बहुत गिरी हुई है। वहां रहते हुए भी उनको विश्वास नहीं होता कि वे वहां रहते हैं। क्योंकि जिस वक्त अफसर ने चाहा कान पकड़ कर निकाल दिया, उनका सामान फेंक दिया। इसके अलावा हर एक सरवेंट क्वार्टर में रहने वाले धोबी को बीस रुपये से लेकर ३० रुपये माहवार तक किराया देना पड़ता है और अधिकतर मालिकों के कपड़े भी मुफ्त में धोने पड़ते हैं। यहां के धोबियों ने बड़ा शोरगुल मचाया और शान्ति के साथ प्रदर्शन भी किया लेकिन नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज कौन सुनता है। यह हैं उनके रहन सहन की हालत। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनके रहने का समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जाये। जिस तरह से भंगी कालोनीज बनायी गयी हैं, महार कालोनीज बनायी गयी हैं, मोची कालोनीज बनायी गयी हैं, उसी तरह से धोबियों के लिए भी धोबी कालोनी बनाई जायें और अगर ऐसा करना सम्भव न हो तो मेरा सरकार को दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि दिल्ली जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में जितनी भी कालोनीज बनी हैं उनमें कम से कम ५ पर सैंट क्वार्टर हमारे धोबियों के लिए रिजर्व कर दिये जायें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो उनकी हालत खानाबदोशों की तरह होती चली जायेगी।

आप जानते हैं सभापति महोदय, कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कम से कम ५० या ६० बड़ी बड़ी लांड्रीज या कपड़ा धोने के कन्सर्न गैर धोबियों ने खोल रखे हैं। इन लोगों ने जो कि पैसे वाले हैं, लाखों रुपये लगाकर ये कन्सर्न खोल रखे हैं जिसके कारण धोबियों का पेशा छिनता जाता है और बहुत कुछ छिन गया है। आज से कुछ साल पहले जब हमारे देश में अंग्रेजों की हकूमत थी उस समय मिलिटरी और बड़े बड़े दफ्तरों में धुलाई के तमाम ठेके केवल धोबियों को दिये जाते थे। आज हम देखते हैं कि ये तमाम ठेके गैर धोबियों को दिये जाते हैं। उनके यहां हमारे धोबी काम करते हैं लेकिन उसका फायदा बड़े आदमियों के घर में जाता है। इस तरह से गरीब धोबी और गरीब होते चले जाते हैं और बड़े आदमी और बढ़ते जाते हैं। आज हम हिन्द में समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते हैं क्या इसी प्रकार हम समाजवादी समाज की रचना करेंगे जिसमें गरीब और पिसते जायें और मालदार और मालदार बनते जायें। सरकार भारत में हरिजनों के लिए करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करती है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर हरिजन और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कहे जाने वाले धोबियों का पेशा तक छीन लिया गया है और रोज छीना जाता है। जिस तरह से ब्रिटिश शासन काल में मिलिटरी और दफ्तरों में तमाम धुलाई के ठेके केवल धोबियों को दिये जाते थे, क्या हमारी लोक प्रिय सरकार के शासन काल में ये ठेके धोबियों को नहीं दिये जा सकते? क्या इन ठेकों के लिये केवल धोबियों से ही टेंडर नहीं मांगे जा सकते? आज तो हम देखते हैं कि केवल मालदार गैर आदमी फायदा उठाते हैं और धोबी लोग उनके यहां गुलामों की तरह काम करते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि मिलिटरी के और सारे सरकारी

दफ्तरों के धुलाई के ठेके केवल धोबियों को ही दिये जायें क्योंकि यह उनका जातीय पेशा है। पैतृक धन्धा है। और इसी पर उन की जीविका आधारित है।

आज सरकार द्वारा हरिजनों के अपलिफ्ट के लिए तरह तरह के उद्योग धन्धे खोले जाते हैं:--जैसे बढ़ई का रोजगार सिखाया जाता है, रंगाई का रोजगार सिखाया जाता है, छपाई का रोजगार सिखाया जाता है, चमड़ा बनाने का रोजगार सिखाया जाता है। क्या इसी तरह से धोबी का काम किस तरह से आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक ढंग से किया जाय इसके लिए शिक्षण शिविर नहीं खोले जा सकते। शायद इनकी ओर इसलिए ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता कि ये लोग औरों की तरह सरकार को अधिक परेशान नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि जिस तरह से अन्य पेशों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है उसी तरह से धोबी के पेशे को भी प्रोत्साहन और संरक्षण दिया जाय और इस काम को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से करना सिखाने के लिए शिक्षण शिविर खोले जायें ताकि धोबी लोग इस पेशे को अच्छी तरह आधुनिक और वैज्ञानिक ढंग से कर सकें। इस के अतिरिक्त जिस तरह से सरकार ने हाथकरघा उद्योग को जीवित रखने के लिए मिलों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है कि मिलें केवल एक अमुक संख्या में धोतियां और साड़ियां बनावेंगी बाकी हाथ करघा से बनेंगी। इसी तरह से मैं सरकार के आगे यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली तथा अन्य बड़े बड़े शहरों में एक या दो से ज्यादा बड़ी बड़ी लांड्रीज या कम्पनियों को धोबियों को न खोलने दी जायं। इस तरह से हमारे धोबियों का पेशा बचा रहेगा और वे अपना पैतृक धंधा करके अपने बच्चों को पाल सकेंगे।

मैं एक प्वाइंट और सभा के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, और वह यह है कि धोबी इतने गरीब होने पर भी, इतनी माली हालत उन की खराब होने पर भी, म्युनिसपैलिटियों दूवारा उनके ऊपर भट्टी टैक्स, लाइसेंस फीस और दूसरे तरह तरह के टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या और भी किसी दूसरे पेशे वालों पर भी इस तरह के टैक्स म्युनिसपैलिटियों दूवारा या सरकारों दूवारा लगाये गये हैं? हम जानते हैं कि सन् ४८ के पहले किसी तरह का टैक्स धोबियों के ऊपर नहीं लगाया जाता था लेकिन आज हमारी लोक प्रिय सरकार के राज्य में लाइसेंस की फीस और भट्टी टैक्स लिया जाता है। वाटर टैक्स लिया जाता है, मीटर टैक्स फीस ली जाती है, सिक्योरिटी, सफाई टैक्स लिया जाता है और टौल टैक्स लिया जाता है। इतने सारे टैक्स देकर भी धोबी कौम जिन्दा है, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। मैं सरकार से दृढ़ता के साथ कहूंगा कि इस तरह के पेशा करने वालों पर यह सारे टैक्स लगाना अनुचित है। उन पर भट्टी टैक्स लगाना, लाइसेंस फीस लेना ठीक नहीं है। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह म्युनिसपैलिटियों को इस तरह के टैक्स धोबियों से न लेने के लिए बाध्य करें।

मैंने आंध्र में दौरा किया तो देखा कि वहां पर धोबियों की हालत और भी अधिक शोचनीय है। वहां पर उनको कपड़ा धोने के लिए टैंक नहीं दिये जाते और कई गांवों के धोबियों के लिए केवल एक तालाब दे दिया जाता है जहां कि सारे धोबी कपड़ा धोते हैं और जो कि बिलकुल नाकाफी होता है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में धोबियों की इस कठिनाई को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय और ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि हर एक गांव में धोबियों के लिए अलग अलग तालाब हों। शहरों में भी धोबियों की आवश्यकतानुसार दो दो तीन तीन तालाब एलाट किये जाने चाहियें, साथ ही तालाबों के चारों तरफ कपड़े सुखाने के लिए जमीन एलाट की जानी चाहिए। जितने तालाब धोबियों को एलाट हों उनकी गठड़ियां भी उन्हीं को ही दी जायें। आज हमारे पास वहां से दरख्वास्तें आती हैं

[श्री बी० आर० वर्मा]

कि हमारे पास तालाब नहीं हैं और हम को जमीन कपड़े सुखाने के लिए नहीं दी जाती हैं, जिसकी कि वजह से हमको बड़ी परेशानी अनुभव होती है। इसी तरह से पश्चिमी बंगाल में हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर भी धोबियों से लाइसेंस फीस ली जाती है और लाइसेंस का पैसा लेकर उनको धोबी का पेशा करने दिया जाता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या यह अन्याय नहीं है? हम कोई रोजगार तो कर नहीं रहे हैं। हम तो अपना जो एक पैतृक धंधा है उसको करते हैं और उसके ऊपर यह लाइसेंस लगाना, मेरी राय में हमारे धोबियों के साथ अन्याय करना है। मैं अपने शेडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जब अगली मर्तबा वह अपनी सालाना रिपोर्ट पेश करें तो धोबियों की भी समस्याओं पर सरकार का विशेष तौर पर ध्यान खींचें। जहां तक धोबियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा, दीक्षा आदि का ताल्लुक है, हमारा धोबी समाज इतना अपढ़ है कि मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे में शायद एक फीसदी आदमी भी पढ़े लिखे आपको नहीं मिलेंगे और जब हमारे बीच में इतनी अशिक्षा है तो सरकारी नौकरियों में हमारा प्रतिनिधित्व हो ही क्या सकता है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि समस्त धोबी जाति के लड़कों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाय, और अनिवार्य रूप से दी जाय। उनको आगे पढ़ने के लिये अनिवार्य रूप से छात्रवृत्तियां भी दी जायें।

मैं सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह धोबी समाज एक पंचायती समाज है और इसलिए हर शहर में उनको अपने पंचायतघर बनाने के लिये थोड़ी सी जमीन और कुछ आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जाय जहां वे अपना पंचायतघर बना कर अपने सामाजिक तथा पंचायती कार्य कर सकें। मुझे आशा है कि भारत सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य को इस सम्बन्ध में यथोचित आज्ञा यथा शीघ्र जारी करने की कृपा करेंगी।

जब तक धोबियों के मकानों का कोई इन्तजाम न हो सके और उनकी कालोनीज न बन सकें। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब और दातार साहब से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि तब तक के लिए उनके वास्ते कोई दूसरा इंतजाम करें। मैं ने सुना है कि दिल्ली की जेल यहां से दूर जगह पर जा रही है, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि तब तक के लिए दिल्ली जेल धोबियों के लिए एलाट कर दी जाय क्योंकि वहां पर इतनी जगह है कि मैं समझता हूं कि करीब ५०० परिवार भली प्रकार वहां रह सकेंगे। बस इतना कह कर मैं अपनी स्पीच को खत्म करता हूं।

डा० सत्यवादी :

अहले दिल का नहीं इस दौर में पुरसां कोई,
लिये फिरता है मताये गये पिन्हा कोई।

मैं बहुत थोड़े समय में सिर्फ दो, चार बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। रिपोर्ट के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है और यह भी अक्सर शिकायत की गई है कि देर से इस पर बहस हो रही है। इस विषय में मैं एक बात सुझाव की तौर पर अर्ज करूंगा। इस देर की वजह से यह खयाल पैदा हो गया है कि जो हरिजनों की समस्या है उसको उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है जितना कि उसे मिलना चाहिए। हरिजनों की समस्या इससे कोई दोस्त इंकार नहीं करेगा कि एक नेशनल प्राब्लम है और उसे एक नेशनल प्राब्लम की तौर पर ही लिया जाना चाहिए। आपको मालूम है कि पिछले दिनों मुल्क में अनाज की कमी हुई। हमने उस को टॉप प्राएरटी दी और उसको हल करने के लिए अपने तमाम जरायें और अपनी तमाम तवज्जह लगा दी और उसको आखिर कार हमने हल कर लिया। इसी तरह से अगर इस समस्या को भी एक नेशनल प्राब्लम की तौर पर लेकर हम चलें और टॉप प्राएरटी के साथ उसके लिए हर बात पर जोर

दें, उसको महत्व दें तो कोई कारण नहीं हैं कि इतना जोर लगाने पर भी हम अपने मकसद में कामयाब न हों। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए यही काफी नहीं हैं कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट साल में एक बार पेश हो जाय और उसके ऊपर हम दो, चार घंटे यहां बहस कर लें। हम देखते हैं कि इस समस्या के हल होने में बहुत बड़ी सुस्ती सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरफ से होती हैं और जब सरकारी कर्मचारी यह जानते हैं कि आप साल में दो, चार घंटे पार्लियामेंट में एक बार खड़े होकर नुक्ताचीनी कर देंगे और फिर तो साल भर हमें मिलता हैं इस बात के लिए कि हम उस नुक्ताचीनी के जवाब में इन हरिजनों को सजा देते रहें, तो वह बात बनती नहीं। इसलिए अगर इस चीज को आप हल किया चाहते हैं और आप पूरी तरह से इसको अहमियत देते हैं तो जिस तरह हर इजलास में हम विदेशी मामलात, आर्थिक स्थिति इत्यादि पर बहस करने के लिए वक्त रखते हैं, उसी तरह इस सवाल के लिए भी अगर आप हर इजलास में समय दें तो फिर यह गाड़ी कुछ जरा तेज रफ्तारी के साथ चल सकेगी।

यह छुआछूत की बीमारी हमारे समाज के अन्दर घर कर गयी हैं और इसकी जड़ काफी गहरी चली गई हैं। यह बहुत पुरानी बीमारी हैं और दिलों के बदलने में देर लगती हैं। यह सारी बातें हैं लेकिन आप जाकर देहात में देखें और उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में देखें कि जहां अभी तक आपकी आवाज नहीं पहुंच सकी हैं, जनता को तो छोड़ दीजिये, मैं अपना तजुर्बा बतलाता हूं कि अभी चार रोज हुए मैं अपनी कांस्टीटूएंसी में अम्बाला जिले के नंगल पुलिस स्टेशन पर गया और वहां जाकर मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी हैरत हुई कि उस इलाके में जो पुलिस के दारोगा लगे हैं उन्हें सोमवार की सुबह तक इस चीज का इल्म नहीं था कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट एक कानून पास कर चुकी हैं जिसकी रू से छुआछूत बर्तने वाले मामले में पुलिस को दस्तअंदाजी का हक भी दिया गया हैं और इसका जिक्र तब आया जब मैं गांव में कूंए में पानी भरने के एक मामले में उनके पास गया था। उन्होंने सन् ४८ के एक सुबाई कानून का हवाला दिया और कहा कि हम उसमें कोई दखल नहीं दे सकते। जब मैं ने उनको यह बात बताई तो वह कहने लगे कि भाई हमें तो इस कानून का पता ही नहीं हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह हैं कि उस कानून के मुताल्लिक जानकारी आम पबलिक जो कि अनपढ़ हैं, उसकी बात छोड़ दीजिये, अभी तो हमारे सरकारी अफसरान को जिनका कि इससे ताल्लुक हैं उन्हें भी यह पता नहीं कि हमारी सेंटर की हुकूमत क्या कर रही हैं और क्या कर चुकी हैं।

एक बात छुआछूत के बारे में मुझे आपके सामने रखनी हैं और वह यह हैं कि पहले यह एक सामाजिक और धार्मिक चीज थी, कुछ धार्मिक रूप इसको दे दिया गया था लेकिन पिछले, कुछ सालों से इस सवाल ने एक इक्तसादी और सियासी रूप अख्तियार कर लिया हैं। अब देहातों में जो छुआछूत होती हैं वह उस किस्म की छुआछूत नहीं हैं। अब सब जानते हैं कि छुआछूत के क्या माने हैं। अब सवाल यह पैदा हो गया हैं कि आज तक गांवों में जो जमींदार वगैरे किसी के अपोज किए हकूमत कर रहे थे, रूल कर रहे थे, आज वह देखते हैं कि एक नई ताकत उनके मुकाबले में उभर रही हैं। अब जमीन की बात नहीं कहते हैं। अब वह एक नए खौफ को तबीयत में लेकर उस छुआछूत के मामले को ज्यादा सख्त किए जा रहे हैं। इस लिए अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि यह दिलों को बदलने की बात हैं, दिमागों को बदलने की बात हैं और यह दिल और दिमाग आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बदलेंगे यह गलत बात हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि दिल और दिमाग तो बदल चुके हैं

[डा० सत्यवादी]

और लोग इस चीज को समझ चुके हैं। अब जो बात है वह यह है कि एक नया संघर्ष पैदा हो गया है। इस लिए जब तक आप उनकी मदद नहीं करते हैं, कानून को सख्ती से इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं उस वक्त तक यह मसले इसी तरह से लटकते चले जाएंगे। ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि हमारे पंजाब के मुताल्लिक एक जगह यह बतया गया है कि छुआछूत को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाएं, किस तरह से प्रापेगंडा किया जाए पर पंजाब सरकार गौर कर रही है, इस पर वह सोच विचार कर रही है। यह सवाल अभी तक अंडर कंसिडरेशन है और अभी तक इस बात में कोई फैसला नहीं हो पाया है। मुझे हैरानी होती है कि जब हम ने कई साल पहले अपने विधान में यह बात मान ली है और इस को बुनियादी तौर पर तसलीम कर लिया गया है कि छुआछूत एक जुर्म है तो आठ साल से इस पर सोच विचार ही चल रहा है। यह भी पता नहीं है कि कितनी देर तक इस पर सोच विचार होता रहेगा और कब इस चीज का फैसला होगा। यही एक बात नहीं है और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर साहब ने हमें यह भी इत्तिला दी है कि यह बात भी जेरे गौर है और वह बात भी जेरे गौर है और फलां फलां बातों के लिए सर्कुलर जारी किए जा चुके हैं। इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद एक बात का अंदेशा लगता है और वह यह कि कुछ कागजी घोड़े दौड़ रहे हैं और वह भी हवा में जमीन पर नहीं। कुछ सर्कुलर जारी हो रहे हैं, कुछ हिदायतें भेजी जा रही हैं और काफी कागज खराब हो रहा है लेकिन कुछ कनक्रीट नतीजा हमारे सामने नहीं आ रहा है और अगर कुछ ठोस काम होता है तो मैं इस सदन में यह बात साफ तौर पर कहूंगा कि जितनी इत्तिलाएं इस में स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस की तरफ से आई हैं उनमें से ५० फीसदी झूठी हैं, और गुमराहकुन हैं। यह बात मैं ऐसे ही नहीं कह रहा हूं इसका मेरे पास सबूत मौजूद है।

दो साल की बात है पंजाब में शामलात देह जमीनों में हरिजनों को बराबर के हक्क देने का कानून बना था। जब वह कानून पास हुआ तो उसे सैंटर में भेजा गया मंजूरी के लिए। यहां से मंजूरी देने में आठ दस महीने लगा दिए गए। इस दौरान में क्या हुआ। मैं गेहतक गया। वहां पर एक जेल के अफसर से जो कि मेरे दोस्त थे मैं मिलने के लिए चला गया। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि अभी मैं पिछले दिनों आया था आप उस वक्त कहां थे। उन्हों ने कहा आप को नहीं मालूम, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने एक कानून पास किया है जिस में शामलात आराजी में हरिजनों को बराबर का हक देने की बात कही गई है और उस में उनको भी मल्कियत का हक दिया गया है। तो मैं एक महीने की छुट्टी लेकर गांव गया था और वहां पर मैंने जमींदारों को बताया कि भाई जब तक उस पर अमल शुरू हो इस जमीन को बांट लो। अब मैंने देखा है कि कानून पर अमल होने से पहले सारी की सारी जमीन उन्हों ने आपस में बांट ली है। अब हुआ क्या। छुआछूत के मुताल्लिक पहले सिर्फ इतनी बात थी कि किसी के घर नहीं जा सकते थे, बर्तन को नहीं छू सकते थे, चौके चूल्हे पर नहीं जा सकते थे और अब मामला और हो गया है। अब बात इससे आगे बढ़ गई है। हम जमींदारों के खेत में नहीं जा सकते हैं, शामलात जमीन में जाकर अपने पशुओं को घास नहीं खिला सकते, वहां से घास नहीं काट सकते और तरह तरह की दूसरी बंदिशें हम पर लगा दी गई हैं। अब छुआछूत चौके से निकल कर खेत में आ गई है। अभी जब मैं दौरे पर गया था तीन चार दिन हुए तो पैप्सू के एक सज्जन मेरे पास आए और उन्हों ने मुझे बताया

कि इस्तमाल आराजी जो हुआ, जो कांसालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग हुआ उससे हरिजनों को सब से ज्यादा नुक्सान हुआ हैं। अब देखा जा रहा हैं कि पहले तो उन को मुर्दा जलाने के लिए जगह तो मिल जाती थी लेकिन अब मुर्दा जलाने के लिए उनके पास कोई जगह नहीं हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि उनके यहां एक बच्चा मर गया और वह लोग बच्चे को दफनाने के लिए जगह जगह फिरते रहे लेकिन उनको कोई जगह न मिली। बड़ी मेहरबानी से एक जमींदार ने उनको आफर की कि भाई मेरे खेत के इस कोने में दबा दो और उसने यह वायदा किया कि एक साल तक इस पोर्शन पर मैं हल नहीं चलाऊंगा। यही नहीं मैं पंजाब में कांसालिडेशन आपरेशंस के सिलसिले में गया और मैं ने उनको कई बार इसके बारे में लिखा भी हैं कि फलां गांव में मरघट में मुर्दा जलाने नहीं दिया जाता हैं और कुछ किया जाए। वे लोग इन मुर्दों को लेकर कहां जाएं। ऐसे कई वाकायात मुझे मालूम हैं। फरीदकोट के करीब एक गांव की बात हैं कि वहां एक मौत हो गई। मौत होने के बाद जब वे लोग मुर्दे को जलाने के लिए ले गए तो उनको कोई नजदीक जगह नहीं मिली और दो मील जा कर सड़क के किनारे उन्होंने मुर्दे को जलाया।

क्योंकि टाइम खत्म हो गया हैं मैं दो एक बातें सजैशन के तौर पर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं और जो मोशन मैं ने दिए हैं मैं आशा करता हूं सरकार उन पर भी विचार करेगी। पहली बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह हैं कि हरिजनों की हालत में थोड़ी सी तबदीली की आवश्यकता हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि कुछ हिदायतें इस किस्म की जारी कर दी जाएं कि हमारे जिले के अफसर, हमारे पुलिस के अफसर और हमारे मंत्री लोग जब दौरे पर जाएं वे कम से कम एक दिन के लिए हरिजन बस्तियों में जरूर ठहरें। इस तरह से उनके हालात में एक बहुत बड़ी तबदीली आ सकती हैं आपके वहां जाकर ठहरने से। जमींदार लोग वहां पर आएंगे, थानेदार वहां पर आएंगे, तहसीलदार वहां पर आएंगे और जिले के अधिकारी वहां पर आएंगे। मेरा तजुर्बा तो यह हैं कि इससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होता हैं। मैं आपको अपना एक तजुर्बा बताता हूं। मैं जब भी कभी दौरे पर जाता हूं तो मैं वहीं पर जाकर ठहरता हूं और मुझे ठहरना भी वहां चाहिये। जब आप वहां जा कर ठहरेंगे तो जब दूसरे लोगों को पता लगेगा तो वह सोचेंगे कि न जाने कौन कौन सी शिकायतें उनके खिलाफ की जाएं तो वे भी वहां पर आयेंगे और जो ज्यादतियां उन्होंने की होंगी उनको ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे या आगे से वे वह ज्यादतियां नहीं करेंगे। मैं आप को एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। एक साल हुआ, लोढ़ी के मौके पर मैं अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएंसी में टस्करमीराजी गया। वहां पर सरदार लोग हरिजनों की चार बकरियां उठा कर ले गए थे और उन्होंने मारकर खा पी लीं और मौंज उड़ा ली लेकिन उन बकरियों की कोई कीमत उन हरिजनों को नहीं दी गई। जब मैं वहां पर जा कर ठहरा तो वहां पर थानेदार साहब भी आए और और लोग भी मेरे पास आए। जब उन सरदारों को पता लगा कि एक पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर वहां पर आकर ठहरा हैं और कहीं कोई आफत खड़ी न कर दें और थानेदार भी वहीं हैं तो वे उन हरिजनों के पास आए और कहने लगे कि भाई लोढ़ी के मौके पर जो हम चार बकरियां ले गए थे उनकी कीमत तुम ने नहीं ली, उनकी कीमत तो ले लो और वह ८० रुपये दे गए। हरिजनों ने कहा कि यह कम हैं लेकिन उन्हों ने कहा यह तो ले लो बाकी फिर देखा जाएगा। तो इतना असर पड़ता हैं अगर हम लोग वहां पर जा ठहरते हैं। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव हैं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान अगर वहां पर एक रात के लिए जा कर ठहर जाएं तो लोकल अफसर भी उनको मिलने के लिए वहीं आएंगे और थानेदार भी वहीं आएगा, तहसीलदार भी वहीं आएगा

[डा० सत्यवादी]

और इससे और लोगों पर भी अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। आजकल क्या होता है। हमारे आफिसर साहिबान बड़े बड़े जमींदारों के यहां जा कर ठहरते हैं, बढ़िया रोटी खाते हैं, उनकी हां में हां मिलाते हैं।

मैं आपको एक और बात बताता हूं। एक शख्स को इस बिना पर कि उसने ज्यादा मजदूरी मांगी एक जमींदार ने उसको चोरी के इल्जाम में फांस लिया। वह कई रोज तक फिरता रहा। यह किस्सा मैं हाल ही का बता रहा हूं, कोई बहुत पुराना नहीं है। जब मैं वहां गया तो उस आदमी को हवालात में बन्द कर दिया गया। मैं ने जब पता लगाया तो मालूम पता लगा कि क्योंकि एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर आ रहे हैं इस लिए यही बेहतर समझा गया कि उसको हवालात में बन्द कर दिया जाए। अब उस पर केस चल रहा है। तो इस किस्म की बातें हो रही हैं।

अब मैं आप के सामने एक दो बात रखकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। इक्तसाद। मामलों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम ने बहुत सा रुपया लगाकर रिहैबीलिटेशन फाइनेंस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाई है। हम ने इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए एक कारपोरेशन बनाया है। मेरे खयाल में हरिजनों की सब से बड़ी मुसीबत पैसा है। उसको जमींदार से पैसा लेना पड़ता है। अगर एक हरिजन फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बना दी जाए तो इससे उन की बहुत सी समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं। उसको अगर यहां से पैसा मिल जाए तो वह जमींदार की बहुत सी पाबंदियों से मुक्त हो जाएगा। जो आज वह जमींदार पर डिपैंड करता है तो वह उस पर डिपैंड नहीं करेगा।

2 P.M.

हमने छूतछात निर्बंध कानून पास किया है, जिसमें ऐसे केसेज में पुलिस को दस्त-अंदाजी का अख्तियार दिया गया है। मुझे मालूम है कि हर एक थाने से इस किस्म की एक रिपोर्ट मांगी जाती है कि १०६ के कितने चालान किए गए हैं और दूसरे कितने चालान किए गए हैं, वगैरह। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर एक रिपोर्ट यह भी मंगवाई जाय कि छूआ-छूत के मामले में कितने चालान हुए हैं और कितना काम किया गया है, तो इसका भी काफी फायदा हो सकता है। १०६ में तो वे लोग काफी झूठे चालान कर लेते हैं। इस किस्म की रिपोर्ट से काफी फर्क पड़ेगा।

इतनी बात कह कर मैं अपना स्थान लेता हूं। मामलात बहुत ज्यादा हैं, क्या क्या कहें ?

एक चाक हो सी लूं अपना गरीबां या रब,
जालिम ने फाड़ डाला है तार तार कर के।

बातें तो बहुत हैं। कोई पहलू नहीं है, जिस पर कुछ कहा न जा सके। इसी सिलसिले में मुझे एक बात याद आई है। मेरे एक भाई बता भी रहे थे। हरिजनों का मामला तो लगभग हर एक मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखता है--हाउसिंग, होम, हैल्थ और लेबर, सब से उसका कुछ न कुछ ताल्लुक है। अगर वे हजरात यहां पर तशरीफ रखें और अपने अपने महकमे की तरफ से हम को बतला दिया करें कि इस बारे में क्या काम किया गया है, तो वह भी बहुत मुफीद हो सकता है।

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central): We have stepped into the 9th year of our freedom. If we will look back a little behind, we will find that some progress definitely has been made so far as the conditions of Harijans and Adivasis are concerned. Even if one will carefully go through the reports, he will admit—everybody will have to admit—that from year to year some progress has been made. At the same time, nobody can deny that the problem remains unsolved as yet. It has not been solved. Now the time

has come, when 8 years have passed, to have some intensive drive with more vigour and speed with a view to achieve the object.

The State Governments and the Central Government have their plans every year. But, we find that the implementation is not very satisfactory. There are many cases wherein we find, at the end of the year, we are told that so much money was sanctioned on this item or that item, but it could not be spent. This is not a satisfactory position. This factor ought to be taken into consideration. I think now the time has come when we should try some radical methods. The present administrative machinery has also improved to some extent. But, as it is today, it is not capable of solving this problem with greater vigour and speed. I for one would like to suggest that wherever it is possible, a public worker should be placed in charge of the implementation of this special item. I come from a State which has done, in a comparative sense, much better work in this matter. But, even then, my experience is that the machinery through which we are required to get the implementation of these things is far from satisfactory. I do think that a social worker who has some fervour will be a better instrument for the implementation of these things. There must be some special machinery at his hand also. What is done today? For the Adivasis, it is said that so many wells will be dug, and so many communication facilities will be provided. At the end of the year, we are told that due to this reason or that reason nothing was done. There are some State Governments that do not press for grants from the Centre. If they press for grants and get allotment, there are many States in which these grants are not properly utilised. I do not mean to say that they are improperly utilised; but they are not utilised. With a view to improve this, I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister that a trial should be given in a number of districts wherever it is possible to place a senior public worker, who has fervour for the special cause, in charge of the implementation work.

It was said yesterday by one hon. Member from the communist benches that to say that it is not an economic problem is not true. Nobody has said that it is not an economic problem. Untouchability is not the only economic problem. Poverty in India is the common problem of the masses. But, the Adivasis and Harijans have got two disabilities: poverty is there; untouchability is there. This inferiority by birth under which they are made to suffer is there. The problem of the Adivasis has got to be tackled on somewhat different lines also. They live in scattered villages. At least, so far as my State is concerned, what I find is that it is impossible practically for the present to supply them with minimum amenities of life because they live in places wherein there are 10 huts or 25 huts. There are no communications; there is no water supply; there is no medical aid. Now the time has come when we must have a plan. We must reorganise our villages. We must see that in a particular village there will be a definite member of minimum population. They should be asked to come and settle at a particular place where minimum facilities will be provided and provided with a target in a minimum definite settled time. That sort of reorganisation of villages so far as the Adivasis are concerned, must be taken up. That would give them at least the minimum necessities of life which they have been denied for centuries together.

We are thinking of village industries. Much can be done in the Adivasi areas. They are hard workers. They must be provided with all facilities and whatever plans we are going to implement in that direction, the Adivasis should be in the forefront so far as this matter is concerned. With the untouchables, no doubt, all the economic factors are there. But, untouchability is still there. In spite of all that we have done during the last 8 years, in

[Shri G. H. Deshpande]

a number of villages untouchability persists. I do not mean to say that we have eradicated it even in the cities. But, comparatively, in the cities the condition is better. In the villages, even as the previous speaker said, if an M. P. or an official goes there for a day, it is all right; they say, it does not matter if Harijans take water from the well. In some places, the Harijans hesitate to take water from the well. When we put the question, why do you hesitate, they say, it is all right in your presence, nobody will say anything, but we have to live here. The Harijans are in a minority in every village. They are poor and they are at the mercy of the caste Hindus there. In the villages, still the caste Hindus have social prejudice in their mind. For that, the only remedy is, we must have a special drive.

Many Members have referred to the fact that we have passed a law for the removal of untouchability. Nobody knows about that. I would make a suggestion. The main provisions of that law should be written on a wall in some public place in every village, in the vernacular language, so that everybody can read and know that this is the law that Parliament has passed on such and such a day. We are told that even in Delhi, among government servants, in the police stations, the Harijans are told that they cannot take water from the common pot. A thing like this should not be tolerated. Throughout India, we must see that any government servant who indulges in the practice of untouchability is removed from service immediately. There should be no mercy about that. I say that even if 100 instances of that nature are given wide publicity, this evil will be checked. I know there are progressive government servants also. But, most of the government servants are of the orthodox view. It is very difficult to implement our laws through them. We find there are several States even today where in public schools untouchability is being observed. There are several localities in several States even today where the Harijan women cannot wear a new saree. These conditions are intolerable and we must see that the Act removing untouchabili is implemented. If it is found that it is neglected or that some one was harassed but no notice of it was taken by the village officer, strict action should be taken against him.

I have to suggest another thing. We should now have a special drive for this, and see that all the States make it obligatory on municipalities and gram panchayats to see that certain definite things are done. It is no use saying: "If you come forward, we will give you funds. If you think proper you build these Houses." We must make it obligatory that every municipality provides housing facilities to a certain extent within two or three years, and that certain minimum facilities are extended by it. Otherwise, the municipality should not be allowed to function. No gram panchayat should be allowed to function if it does not discharge certain minimum obligations towards the Harijans. It should be obligatory on the part of every officer who goes to the village to go to the Harijan locality. He must have a diary in which he should record: "I paid a visit to the Harijan locality, and I heard their grievances. These are the things they said." Every social worker, every government servant, every influential man who goes to the village should resort to this common practice always. There should be mixed parties to which Harijans should be invited, and they should be allowed to take water from the well. If these things are repeated fifty or sixty times in a year, it will become the common practice. If we have a drive of that type, I have no doubt that very soon we will find that this age-old evil which has taken root in our society disappears. The roots are already shaken now by the great work that Gandhiji has done. If we have a special drive for five or seven years more, I have no doubt that this will be a matter of history. I request the hon. Home Minister to launch such a special drive throughout India.

Much work, as I have said, has been done, but luckily today we have a man in charge of this department who has a very big social status in the country. He is one of our foremost political leaders and if he takes all the States into confidence and launches a special drive, there is no doubt that he can create enthusiasm in the people who are in charge of the administration, and also in the public at large. If this is done, I have no doubt that within five or ten years to come, this will be a matter of history.

गृह कार्य मंत्री (पंडित जी० बी० पन्त): जो व्याख्यान इस रिपोर्ट की विवेचना के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये हैं उन्हें सुन कर मुझे सन्तोष हुआ। यह जान कर कि इस सदन के सभी वर्गों और सभी विचारों के माननीय सदस्य हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के कष्टों को दूर करना चाहते हैं, मुझे यह भरोसा हुआ कि इस सदन में हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के लिये जो भी योजना बनायी जाय उसकी हर तरह से....

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I request the hon. Home Minister to speak in English so that we may also understand?

Some Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

An Hon. Member: Many of us could not follow.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Most of the speeches over this debate have been delivered in Hindi, and I thought that it would be appropriate for me to speak in Hindi.

An Hon. Member: Give us a little concession.

Pandit G. B. Pant: But I am in the hands of the House.

Shri Veeraswamy: In the interests of several Members.

Shri Gidwani: Several Members of the South would like to understand.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): After your speech, for five minutes you may give us a gist of it, so that we will follow your speech today itself and express our views on it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I was gratified and to some extent reassured when I listened to the speeches of the hon. Members of his House which have been made during the last two days.

The condition of Harijans deserves the sympathy not only of every citizen of this land but also of every person who is interested in the maintenance of the dignity of man as such. In the circumstances, I am not surprised that all sections of this House, regardless of their own views in matters political, social or economic, are of one opinion so far as these problems concerning Harijans, Girijans or backward classes are concerned. We have to give our attention to matters pertaining to these classes not only because it is our privilege to serve them, we who had the advantage of enjoying the benefit of their services for a considerable time, but also because in the interests of the solidarity of our nation and of its consolidation into a very powerful State, it is absolutely necessary that there should be no weak link in our national chain. So, this question has to be looked at from a wider point of view. All of us have to consider it in a spirit which will acknowledge no defeat and which will go forward in spite of all handicaps and hurdles that may come in our way.

The Report of the Commissioner has been subjected to some criticism. The criticism was, I am afraid, somewhat ungenerous and uncharitable. He has tried to do his best in the circumstances in which we all happen to be situated today, and I for one venture to say that he has also succeeded in achieving certain results. The care which he has bestowed on the problems, manifold and varied as they are, from year to year has maintained the continuity of the progress which started on the day when Gandhiji

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

took up this problem and made it his own. In the interests of our nation we have to see that not a single citizen in this land remains weak whether morally, spiritually, economically or socially. Besides, we have now decided to develop our society on a socialistic pattern. That makes it all the more necessary that no gulf exists between any two sections of our large family of India. That requires that all those ups and downs are so adjusted that we may all stand not only on sound ground but on a common level. I would appeal to all Members to deal with this question in an earnest spirit with a determination to solve it as quickly as we can.

Some of us do feel the anguish of it that there should be still discrimination, that there should still be harassment and that there should be still some remnants of tyranny in villages and elsewhere. But we cannot let ourselves be depressed. We will go ahead and see that all these become things of the past very soon, and all of us move together as equals, as fellow—members of this vast, great, ancient India which is now a Republic. A republic cannot grow any sort of invidious treatment of a section. It demands equality among all citizens, equality in all other respects also, so far as circumstances admit of such equality.

The question of Harijans has received attention not only of the Centre but also of the States. In fact, all activities have directly and primarily to be conducted by the States. We can help them, we can assist them, we can sometimes perhaps stimulate and stir them, but for the most part, the burden falls on them. There has been occasionally some little delay in dealing with routine matters on the part of some of the States. Even with regard to this report, I had to request the States, personally some of them, to let us have the necessary information and figures. But that does not in any way indicate that the States are lacking in enthusiasm for the cause to which we all are wedded. Their desire to work for the welfare and uplift of the Harijans is as keen as ours. I have come from a State, and I know that all Members of the Legislature there vied with each other in rendering the service which they owed to the Harijan community. So, we should not make any sort of deprecatory allegations against any State. Apart from other things, that does not help the purpose which we want to achieve and to ensure, we can only gain by securing their co-operation and by enlisting their support in an active, quick and vigorous manner.

There has been some complaint about the delay that has occurred in the presentation of the report. I may submit that so far as the report of 1954 is concerned, it was placed before the House as soon as could be possible. After the year 1954 had elapsed, some time was inevitably taken in collecting information. The report was sent to the press in February, it came in May, from the press, and it was laid on the Table of the House in May. So, I think, from this, hon. Members will be satisfied that an effort has been made to expedite matters to the maximum extent possible. If further endeavours in this regard are feasible, they will be made. But I do not feel very confident about securing the desired results.

The question of Harijans is considered from many angles. I for one look at it more from the social or, if you will allow me to say so, the spiritual angle. Harijans need food; Harijans need clothes; Harijans need houses; they need land; they stand in need of medical advice, of education, of employment and all these things. We must provide all these, and make a way for these purposes. But above all, I want the Harijan to stand on his legs as a dignified citizen of this land, who does not look to others for his succour and relief, but who comes forward as the stalwart citizen who depends on himself and is determined not only to satisfy his own elementary

needs but also to contribute towards the welfare of the entire community. I want him above all to be a self-respecting individual, to be a citizen who is determined to do the best for himself, but who above all trusts that if one sticks to the right course, one will gain the end. If he follows the means that are of the proper type, he will not be left behind. Harijans may be well fed, may be well clothed, but if they have been deprived of the rights that a citizen of India should have, I would not be satisfied. I want to work for that day when a Harijan may even be seen as the President of India. That will be the greatest day in the history of our country. We will rise in the estimation of the world, and they will say that while America has failed to satisfy its problem of Negroes, Indians, soon after the achievement of independence, have been able to wipe out an indelible blot of centuries under the inspiration, guidance and leadership of that great Mahatma who continues to live in our midst even if his physical body be not before us. That is the objective towards which we have to direct our energies. In order that we may achieve that, it is necessary that there should be right atmosphere, and the Harijans should look upon the country as the one towards which they have to devote all that they have, not for themselves but for others. That has been their tradition, and let them not lose that tradition now.

We on the other hand have to work for our own atonement in a way. We have to see that we do not fail in the sacred duty that we owe to them. It is not a matter of politics. It is not a matter of even nationalism, but it is something higher than both. And there is an irresistible demand for the fulfilment of that call from the spirit of man which hankers after real equality, and genuine manhood. It is this which we want to ensure, and towards this we have to apply all feasible and suitable methods.

There was reference to the establishment of a new Ministry. If that serves the purpose of Harijans, I for one would have no objection. But it is not, I believe, the means for the achievement of our objective. There may be an occasion for it, and we may have a Ministry as soon as it may be necessary. But whether we have a separate Ministry or whether we have a combined Minisry, what is essential is this, that all of us should combine together to carry out this programme of the real welfare and uplift of the Harijans and the tribal people. If our programme is well laid out.....

Mr. Chairman: It is now 2-30 P.M. We have to take up Private Members' Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.-Central): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th September 1955."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th September 1955."

The motion was adopted.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

[Mr. Chairman]

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त (तामलुक): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारतीय रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, १९०८ में और आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : मैं बिल को पेश करता हूं।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Chairman: The rest of the business, as already suggested by the hon. Speaker, will be taken up on the next non-official day. It is quite true that this is an unprecedented procedure and today, in deference to the wishes of the House, the hon. Speaker has agreed to postpone this business, but, as was stated by him, it will not be a precedent for the future. Now, the House will take up the previous business.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): May I take it that the allotment of time for discussion of the Bills in the motion which we accepted—the time now being surrendered—continues with this adjournment?

Mr. Chairman: The motion has been agreed to and adopted by the House.

MOTIONS RE REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1953 AND 1954—*contd.*

Pandit G. B. Pant: As hon. Members might be remembering, a Resolution was placed before the House only a few weeks ago suggesting the appointment of a separate Ministry, but it was not accepted by Government. It does not, however, follow from this that if the exigencies of the situation require the establishment of a separate Ministry, it will not be done. But under the existing circumstances, that does not seem to be the view of this House. Certain sugestions have also been made here for the setting up of a Central Harijan Board. I do wish to have the benefit of the advice and close collaboration of the Harijan Members of this House. I have been meeting them informally from time to time. But I will look into the question, and it is quite conceivable that we may set up a sort of Board here which would share the privilege of serving the Harijans with me. I will look into that matter.

In the States, they have got Harijan welfare boards—in several of them. If there are any which have not yet got such boards, we will pass on this suggestion to them too. I have similarly been meeting the representatives of the tribal areas and tribal people informally. But if it is considered advisable, we can also give thought to the necessity or propriety of setting up a board for assisting the Home Ministry in the administration of tribal affairs.

Sir, great stress has been laid—and rightly too—on the removal of untouchability, for so long as this stigma is allowed to be attached even to a single individual, it in a way brings down the entire stature of our people and our country. We cannot tolerate untouchability in any shape or form. It is regrettable that in spite of the laws that we have passed and in spite of the clear provisions in the Constitution by which untouchability was

made a crime on the day the Constitution came into operation, the evil practice still persists in some places. We should all do our best to uproot it. I hope hon. Members will carry out vigorous propaganda in their respective constituencies. We have now got a Central Act and in that Act, this offence has been made cognisable. We have taken some steps, but it seems that they have not borne adequate fruit. So we will see what more we can do, and the suggestions that have been made here in this regard will be considered with due care. And I can assure the House that we do not lag behind any other hon. Member in this House in our determination to efface this blot from the face of our country. It will be wiped out and the sonner it is done, the better for all of us.

There has been a reference to the public services and the handicaps from which Harijans suffer in the matter of recruitment. That has been realised throughout. As hon. Members are aware, seats have been reserved for Harijans; they are entitled to a reservation of 12½ per cent. in services that are filled by competition and to 16-2/3 per cent. in others. Besides that, a relaxation in the matter of age to the extent of 5 years, is allowed to Harijan candidates. In the matter of the all-India services, the relaxation, I think, is allowed to the extent of 3 years. I will, however, consider whether with regard to these services also we cannot raise the limit to 5 years.

In so far as fees etc. are concerned, they are required to pay only one-fourth of the fee prescribed.

We have again impressed upon the recruiting authorities that the Harijans are entitled to special consideration. Even if we recruit them in their full proportion, still it will take them many years to secure an appreciable place in the public services. They are extremely backward in that regard. So we have issued instructions from the Home Ministry that wherever any Harijan candidate, howsoever low his place may be, is found capable of carrying on the work he should be recruited, so that the reserved quota may be filled by them; in special case arrangements may be made for giving them special training if they are not immediately fit to undertake those duties and responsibilities.

We have also set up a special Section in the Home Ministry for dealing with matters of recruitment and promotion relating to Harijans. We have our roster and wherever there is a vacancy which has to be filled by a Harijan, it is so filled. But if suitable candidates are not available or if the number recruited does not come up to the fixed quota, a report has to be made to the Home Ministry. And wherever we find that the full number has not been recruited, we call for an explanation for the failure of the Ministry to appoint the requisite number. I think these measures will produce some effect. But if anything more can be done and is suggested I will be prepared to give thought to such proposals also.

So far as the Central Secretariat Service is concerned, we have taken special steps, as is known to hon. Members. We held an examination recently, restricted only to Harijan graduates, for filling up the posts of 100 Assistants. So we propose to appoint 100 Assistants as a result of this examination. Besides, a hundred other vacancies are to be filled in the usual course, and there too we have reserved twenty-five out of the hundred, that is 25 per cent. for Harijan candidates. During the course of the next four years we expect 20 posts in tho Upper Grades to be filled; and there too we have reserved at least five for Harijans.

It is our effort to give every possible encouragement and to take whatever step may be possible in order to ensure the filling of these posts that have been reserved for Harijans or tribal people by the members of those communities.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

In the year 1954, the recruitment of Harijans for Class I, Services was only one out of forty-five. I am sorry for that, that no one came up even to the moderate standard. But in Class II, out of forty-seven, four were filled by Harijans. In Class III, out of 597, seventy-six were allotted to Harijans. And in Class IV, out of 128, twenty-six were filled by Harijans.

Again, I have requested the Ministries which have not been able to recruit the required number to let us know the reasons why it has not been possible to do so.

From what I have said I think hon. Members will be pleased to concede that we are as anxious to secure the adequate representation of Harijans in services as anyone can be.

In the Central Services the number of Harijans is very low. I am glad that one of the members now of the Union Public Service Commission will be a Harijan. That does not mean that any member of the Public Service Commission will be guided by any narrow-minded considerations. All of them will look at problems in a dispassionate and non-communal way. But if any aspect of the question ever happens to be overlooked or ignored, then the means that are open to us should be adopted so that there may be no occasion for such a feeling lingering in any quarter.

I think for the recruitment of Harijans to high posts, superior posts, to the All India Services, it is necessary to provide adequate facilities for their education. The Central Government and the Ministry of Education here have been doing what they can in order to provide such facilities. I think education for Harijans in all stages should be free, not only in the primary and secondary sections but also in colleges, in the university, in vocational and professional institutions. I am anxious that large numbers of Harijans should receive high education. For the prestige that attaches to a person occupying high office is much greater than the advantages that one may enjoy otherwise. So, in order to create that spirit of respect and fellowship for Harijans it is desirable to have large numbers of Harijans in superior services. And for that we must give them education of the highest type possible.

I was impressed by the suggestion that a good number of Harijans should be provided seats in public schools, and those who are really deserving should be given scholarships for education in foreign countries and also for pursuing the line in which they have shown excellence so that they may reach the summit. I attach great importance to education in the university and in professional and vocational colleges. We hope to start a number of such institutions now. For our second Five Year Plan we will require a large number of experts and fully equipped and qualified men, and I hope Harijans will avail themselves of this opportunity and they will be given all assistance that they deserve.

Apart from education and the services, there is the question of economic uplift. That is an important question. I hope the entire country will be covered by national extension blocks in the course of the next five years. So everyone living in the rural area will have the benefit of the service that the blocks can render. But besides that special efforts will be made to meet the requirements of the Harijans in these blocks. The question of housing is a colossal one and I do not know if we can adequately solve it. But, still efforts will be made to provide at least tolerably good houses, houses that may be considered suitable for human habitation at least, for Harijans. I am distressed to find that the sweepers and scavengers, bhangis are treated in an almost atrocious manner so far as their housing and other things are concerned. The municipalities who get the best of service from them neither provide good doors, nor lights nor water for them in many places. I think it is their due

that they should be given all those amenities which are enjoyed by others. I feel sometimes very sad when I see the scavengers going with some buckets on their heads. I think that practice should cease. It should be prohibited by law and some other method should be found for carrying filth and other night-soil etc. from the houses of the residents to the dumping ground, because it is extremely galling and humiliating for any man to be put to such a service. It is something from which the human mind and thought rebels and even revolts. So, I hope the municipalities will take due care to provide suitable houses and all reasonable amenities for the sweepers and scavengers.

I hope that some provision will be made in the next Five Year Plan for providing houses for Harijans. I also wish that even if land for cultivation be not available, at least building sites should be provided for Harijans in their respective villages. Then, with a little grant they can put up houses for themselves. But, that will give them a certain stability and a certain status. I hope some progress will be made in this direction also.

The tribal people have received very little attention in the past. I feel somewhat sore over it. Whatever service has been rendered to them, they owe it not to us but to foreigners. We are still not discharging our elementary duty by them. We have to live with them and we have to treat them in a manner which will generate in them a feeling of affection and fellowship with the rest of the people of India. So far, they have been isolated. They have a high standard of rich culture. We have to preserve their culture; we have to see that all that is good in them—and, I think, by far the major part of their heritage is commendable and admirable—should receive every protection. But, they suffer from many handicaps. Many of them have no lands to cultivate. They shift from place to place like nomads. They have been given little education; in certain tracts, they suffer from infectious diseases and their health too is ordinarily much below the par. So, special attention has to be given to their needs and to their requirements. I hope that hon. Members who live in the vicinity of the tribal areas or who have the advantage of living in those areas will take special interest in the welfare of the tribal people and do all that they can to raise them educationally, socially and economically.

We have also to provide other means for the Scheduled Castes as well as for the tribal people. Their economic condition must be improved and for that all our crafts and cottage industries and other things deserve encouragement. We should have classes, I think, where those who have been following certain professions from one generation to another should be given opportunities of developing new methods and using better implements. That will enable them to earn a better wage and also tend to encourage the community.

Besides these, we must take whatever other steps may be possible for raising these people economically. For, after all, whatever we may say, even education, howsoever high it be, when it does not fill the stomach leaves the sack in a risky condition; it cannot manage to stand straight. So, in the interest of the country as well as of those people who have been suppressed one cannot say for how long—it is necessary that their economic condition should be improved, and a feeling of fellowship should be developed in them. There should be no distance separating other classes from them. I hope wherever any practices are still tolerated which tend to divide one section of the community from the other they will be resisted and abandoned for nothing can be more detrimental to the interest of the country than invidious discrimination against one section of the community by another.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

There has been a demand for an increase in the number of representatives of Scheduled Castes or of tribal people, and also for the addition of certain other castes or groups to the list. The matter is receiving the attention of Government and I hope a decision will be come to in time so that all those who are now included in the list may be able to exercise their suffrage and to cast their vote in the next general elections. I expect that the number of representatives of Scheduled Castes as well as Scheduled Tribes in this House will be greater than it was at the last general election. But, I cannot say anything definitely as the matter to under examination.

I think that so far as the Sikhs are concerned, they also will be given necessary facilities so that they may advance and may not suffer from any disabilities. After all, whether any particular class or group is included in the list or not, it does not affect its position if it does not belong to the intelligible classes but is assured of suitable and adequate amenities. All these, I hope, will be available. I think I have taken ample time of the House.

I have to say a few words with regard to the remarks made by Shri Anthony. Well, I do not propose to go into the matter in detail. I would like to discuss questions pertaining to educational grants or to the recruitment to railway services with him personally. If necessary, I will ask the Secretary or the Minister concerned with Education or Railways to meet us so that all outstanding matters may be settled satisfactorily. I do not want anybody to deviate from the guarantees that have been given in the Constitution. We stand by them and having once given a sort of a pledge it is our duty to carry out whatever we have promised to do whether we like it or not. For, after all, the word of a nation counts for more than a few thousands or lakhs, whether they are used for one purpose or the other. Our country was great because it stood by certain principles. We have still to see that we do not in any way deviate from those principles which gave us strength in the past and from which we hope to derive strength in future. So, we are here labouring and working for the rehabilitation of the principles of equality and fraternity fellowship and brotherhood, among all communities and among all citizens and individuals in this land. That is the aim and the purpose, and I hope if we can discharge our duties in an efficient way by all sections of the community in this land, we will have vindicated our position and once more shown to the world that it is after all the eternal verities that count and it is for those verities that we live, work and labour in this land.

3 P.M.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I want to ask for a clarification. Some of the State Governments are halting in implementing the schemes because of the quota of money that they have to contribute for the success of the schemes. Is there any way out?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes. I do not accept defeat under any circumstances, and so there must be a way out.

Shri Ajit Singh: I also want to ask one question. The hon. Minister just now stated that he would provide all housing facilities for the Scheduled Caste people residing in municipality areas. I want to know if he has to say something about those who are residing in non-municipality areas.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I did not make any distinction between rural and urban areas, nor did I promise anything about municipal areas. I said it is the duty of the municipality to provide suitable housing for sweepers and others, but I hope to get some grant from the Centre for housing for Harijans, and if I succeed in my endeavours, then we will frame a scheme and see how we can best utilise that money.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: This House as well as the world outside which is anxiously waiting for the

upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be grateful for the very generous sentiments that have been expressed this afternoon by the hon. Home Minister. He and several other hon. Members have thrown bouquets on the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.....

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am sorry to interrupt. I have only to seek your permission and to offer an apology to the House for my inability to stay here. I have to go out just now as I have to attend a meeting of the Cabinet. So, the House will please forgive me for my absence.

Mr. Chairman: Everyone in the House appreciates that if you are to be away, you must be busy with much more important work. Everybody knows that you stay in the House all the time that you can spare for it, and therefore no question of permission arises. You are always at liberty to leave. Your Deputy Minister is here.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: The hon. Minister and several hon. Members of this House have offered bouquets to the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and I join them most heartily. I am also prepared to defend him against any brickbats that may be thrown at him if I have the opportunity to do so.

We have here very objective, suggestive and comprehensive reports about the conditions and methods adopted to improve the conditions in the several States. If we go into them in detail, it will take a very long time to examine them and be satisfied with what has been suggested by the Commissioner. But still there are a few things which require some more elucidation and enlightenment from the Commissioner and I hope to deal with them in a short time. I may incidentally mention that that amount of coordination and cooperation between the States and the Centre, which is required of them, is not evident there. To give you an instance, in the Andhra State, they have announced that cultivable wasteland would be given over to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for cultivation and for the sake of their living upon them. But I am told that on account of a directive from the Centre recently, the Andhra Government has been asked not to give wastelands free of cost, but to sell them at public auctions. Andhra is a State which is mainly agricultural, and today, of the total area cultivated, nearly one-fifth more can be easily cultivated and can be handed over to the landless people for cultivation and making a living upon that. According to the recent report of the Andhra Government, rather the composite Madras State Government, there are about 37 lakhs acres of cultivable waste which can be easily brought under cultivation. Now the Andhra Government has been directed not to give those lands free of cost.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it a fact, Sir?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: The facts will be given by the hon. Minister.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, the question was also addressed to him.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: That indicates want of co-operation and coordination between the Centre and the States. The reason for asking them not to give those wastelands free of cost is that big projects are going to be constructed and these lands will become very valuable, and as such, those lands should not be granted free of cost. This argument is strange and not convincing. The projects have not yet been started; they will take at least fifteen years to get water for the projects, and within this long period of ten or fifteen years, these lands will continue as wastelands. Apart from these 37 lakhs acres that are cultivable, I am sure a few more lakhs of acres of jungle land, which is not fit for growing trees but fit for cultivation, are there. In this respect, the Central

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

Government must relax their control or order over the State Governments and allow the State Government to give these lands free of cost to these Scheduled Castes people so that they may develop them and live upon them.

Another question about which mention has been made by several Members in this House as well as in the report of the Commissioner is about the housing sites. I know attempts are being made by each Government and in each State so that house sites may be given to Harijans as quickly as possible but there are certain impediments which have to be got over. In every village there will be a faction and each party will utilise a portion of the Harijans for its own side and thus create faction among the Harijans themselves. They go on fighting and petitioning with the result that inordinate delays are caused in the grant of those house sites. In such cases the Harijan Sevak Committee or Sangam which is supposed to be working in each district or at such places must be able to proceed to these places and try to find out methods of compromise between the contending parties and create opportunities for an early grant of these sites to these people. It may be a Government land or a private land. It must be possible for the officers of the Government to interfere and see that such lands are given for house sites without much difficulty.

The peculiar thing that I have heard is that in municipalities, the municipal committees have suggested that sites in municipalities are very valuable and as such they could not be given free of cost to the Harijans. It is indeed very peculiar to hear or to understand that the cost of the land seems to be more valuable to the municipalities than the life of the Scheduled Caste people. It must be possible in each municipality to purchase lands at moderate prices under the compulsory Land Acquisition Act, and hand them over to the Harijans either on payment or without payment and if it is on payment, by small instalments. If they are assisted to build their houses there, certainly they will live very comfortably. Otherwise most of them are living on the banks of canals which are used more as sewage canals rather than as irrigation canals. Their life is very unhappy and they live in very uncomfortable surroundings. The greater is the trouble and the insanitary conditions in which they live, the greater will be commitments of the municipalities be to look after their health and more money may have to be spent for medical relief.

Another matter which I would like to mention is untouchability in offices. In several offices there is a sort of a feeling that all untouchables are not competent. In that category is put every man who belongs to the untouchable community and though he might be competent because he belongs to that particular community he is not allowed to get into higher posts. Competency tests are made by the advanced communities with the result that they do not see the competency in these downtrodden communities.

We have seen for the last four decades in Madras and Andhra States to our great satisfaction the lower communities including the Scheduled Castes when opportunities were given to them and education was afforded to them, have proved themselves to be very capable and quite competent. If the assessment of competency is in the hands of advanced communities, naturally there will be a great setback to the advance of the communities whom we want to uplift. So, a careful assessment of their competency must be made by impartial persons and such assessment must always be upheld to the extent it is reasonably possible.

I will also give you another instance where sectarianism has prevailed. I was told a couple of years back, nearly 500—600 posts were available in the lower grades in the post offices in South India. They were allottable to the States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore. The postal department seems

to have suggested that these posts might be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. But the Home Department of the Central Government resisted that and said that such things could not happen. I may say that it is only a rumour but more often rumours are also truths and so I would only ask the hon. Home Minister or his Deputy to look into this matter and to find out to what extent there was truth in it and for what causes they had been debarred from being appointed in their respective posts.

I would advise caution to the Commissioner in taking the advice of certain people living in all parts of India. In page 43, of his report for 1953, he has mentioned that a particular gentleman was responsible for starting a colony for ex-criminal tribes. The truth of it has to be examined. He has spent about Rs. 42,000. The Commissioner's observation is that it was not well spent. In the same colony a Harijan woman was living and she was sent away. On enquiry it is said that the Harijan woman was not sent away by other than the Harijan residents there. She was in fact sent away by that person who was trying to have a command over the colony. That has also been mentioned in a way by the Commissioner in his report. There will be in each district and probably in each State, people who belong to the advanced communities and in the guise of trying to help the downtrodden people they pose themselves as great social workers and impose themselves upon the enquiring officers. I would only suggest to the Commissioner that in all such cases he must find out the *bona fides* of such people from the local authorities there and take whatever advice is given by such interlopers with a pinch of salt. Otherwise, there is every possibility of his being misguided by them and there is every possibility of more public money being misused by such people. In this particular instance I would suggest to the Commissioner that the concerned District Collector might be addressed to enquire into the matter, to get the accounts settled and audited and to report upon that incident and such other incidents in course of time so that the Commissioner may be more careful in taking the advice of such people.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: As a matter of fact, I have got a lot of points, but, unfortunately, the time is against me and your bell, Sir, is much more against me and I thank you for this opportunity given to me.

Mr. Chairman: I may say that the time the hon. Member has taken is not less than 16 minutes.

श्री वृंदगम (चैंबस्सा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां): अपने मूल भाषण को आरम्भ करने से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय से कुछ क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगता हूं। मैं ने मंत्री महोदय का व्याख्यान बहुत मनोयोग के साथ सुना है। शुरू शुरू में उन्होंने हरिजनों के बारे में ज्यादा कहा और पिछले भाग में ट्राइबल्ज के विषय में। मुझे मालूम होता है कि कहीं कहीं ट्राइबल्ज छूट गए हैं। मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

ट्राइबल कान्फ्रेन्सों के भाषणों और लेखों से इस सदन में समय समय पर जो भाषण आदिवासी या गैर-आदिवासी, कांग्रेस पक्ष या विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों द्वारा दिए गए हैं, उनका सार यही निकलता है कि आदिवासी अंचलों में स्वतंत्रता का सूर्योदय अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। उनसे मालूम होता है कि--

आजाद हुआ है देश, किन्तु आजादी की
हलकी सी किरण यहां तक पहुंच न पायी है।
बढ़ गयी निराशा की सीमा दुख व्याधि बहुत,
पर सुख की गोरी सुबह न अब तक आई है।।

और वह कैसे? स्वतंत्रता के इन आठ वर्षों के भीतर भी आदिवासी इस लायक नहीं बन पाए हैं कि शासन-कार्य में हाथ बंटा सकें,

[श्री दंवगम]

अपने जंगलों से फायदा उठा सकें, अपने आदिवासी अंचल के तालाबों में मत्स्य-पालन कर सकें, अपने क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों के निरीक्षक अर्थात् स्कूल इंस्पैक्टर बन सकें या सैकंडरी स्कूलों में शिक्षक बन पायें।

मैंने बजट सेशन में "गृह मंत्रालय" पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अध्याय २७ में आदिवासियों की भलाई के लिए अनेक योजनायें हैं, पर एक भी कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं की गई हैं। क्या मैं सरकार से पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या उनका यह मोटो है कि

"slow and steady wins the race."

जिस गति से हम लोगों की प्रगति हो रही है, वह बहुत ही धीमी है। मैं तो इस मोटो को पसन्द नहीं करता हूं। इसके बदले दूसरा मोटो रखना चाहिए और वह यह है कि

"swift and sure wins the race."

अब मैं अध्याय २७ पर आता हूं। मैंने आज ही सुबह प्लानिंग के कार्य के बारे में सवाल किया था। मुझे जवाब मिला कि इस में बहुत कामयाबी हो रही है। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में पेज २७७ पर लिखा हुआ है कि

> "With the exception of a few instances, the minor irrigation works do not seem to be satisfactory. A dam is usually constructed in uplands where there is no possibility of accumulation of water.....It is essential that the villagers should have full say at the time of selecting a site for construction of bandh or a tank."

इस रिपोर्ट से मैं सहमत हूं, क्योंकि मैंने हर एक जगह जा कर-जंगलों में भी जा कर-इन लघु योजनाओं को देखा है और यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि आपकी सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एक अफिसर भी मेरे साथ थे और वह भी इस बात के साक्षी हैं कि लघु योजनायें ठीक तरीके से नहीं बनाई गई हैं और इसी के फलस्वरूप दो वर्षों से सिंहभूम में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। इन स्कीम्ज पर कितना खर्च पड़ा, इस बारे में "इंडियन नेशन" (९-२-५२) में लिखा हुआ है:

> "In Singhbhum 592 schemes costing Rs. 2·5 lakhs were completed under local development works."

ढाई लाख से ऊपर खर्च होने पर भी दो वर्षों से मेरे यहां दुर्भिक्ष पड़ा हुआ है और अन्न के अभाव के कारण लोग कालियरीज, चाय बागान और पता नहीं कहां कहां जा रहे हैं।

पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अध्याय २७, पैरा १८ में लिखा हुआ है:

> "Forest schools should be started to bring the youg tribals up to love, care for, and work systematically for the enrichment of the forests which mean in turn the betterment of their own lives."

इस बारे में जब मैं ने सदन में क्वेश्चन पूछा कि वे स्कूल कहां हैं तो वह क्वेश्चन यह कह कर डिस-एलाऊ कर दिया गया कि यह स्टेट मैटर है। इसलिए मैं ने स्टेट के अफसरान से भी पूछा। उनका जवाब है कि-मैं समयाभाव के कारण ज्यादा डीटेल में नहीं जाता हूं--१९४९ से १९५५ तक बिहार के फारेस्ट ट्रेनिंग स्कूल में २१ ट्राइबल विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा दी गई, जब कि कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या १६० थी। चीफ कान्जरवेटर आफ फारेस्ट्स लिखते हैं कि:

> "I would, however, mention in this connection that this is not a school in the accepted sense of the term. It is rather an institution for training up Foresters who are already in employment—not that candidates are admitted *ad lib* and completion of the course provided with jobs. In other words, the number trained at this school bears no relationship to the number of scheduled tribe personnel employed. Further, this school does not correspond to the type of School visualised in the extract from the Five Year Plan quoted by you, but as explained above, is a different kind of institution altogether."

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस प्लान में जिन स्कूलों के बारे में लिखा है वैसे स्कूल न तो स्टेट्स में हैं और न इनका इन्तिजाम केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से हो रहा है। तो मैं दो चीजें चाहता हूं, इरीगेशन और एजूकेशन। इन दोनों के द्वारा हमारे किसानों का भला होगा। अगर सरकार इन दोनों चीजों का ध्यान रखेगी तो हमारे किसान भाइयों की उन्नति हो सकती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी तक हम लोग अधिक आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं। मुझे यह बहुत शोक के साथ बतलाना पड़ता है कि सन् १९२०, १९२१ में जब यहां ब्रिटिश राज्य था उस समय हमारे सिंहभूमि जिले में आठ सब इंस्पेक्टर्स रहते थे, उनमें से चार आदिवासी सबइंस्पेक्टर रहते थे पर अब स्वराज्य होने का फल यह हुआ है कि उन चार आदिवासी सब इंस्पेक्टरों के स्थान पर एक ही रह गया है। तो इस प्रकार हम आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं बल्कि पीछे हट रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि देश में स्वराज्य होने पर भी अभी हमारे यहां स्वराज्य की किरण नहीं पहुंची है।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। "वन्य जाति" के जुलाई के अंक में आदिवासियों के लिये कुछ सिफारिशें की गयी हैं। उनमें से एक यह है कि आदिवासी अंचल में जो वर्कर्स हों वे आदिवासी ही होने चाहिएं। वह सिफारिश इस प्रकार है :

> "The worker can achieve better results if he is a tribal himself, but we may not be able to reach this stage just now, on account of the paucity of competent tribal people for the work. But the endeavour must be to train up and create workers belonging to tribal groups as soon as possible, so that the present non-tribal workers may be replaced by them."

चेष्टा करने से आदिवासी लोग भी ट्रेनिंग पा सकते हैं। सरकार खास तौर से इन लोगों को स्कालरशिप दे तो वे ट्रेनिंग ले सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए चार स्कूल हैं, उनमें से दो के नाम मुझे मालूम हैं। एक तो है दिल्ली स्कूल आफ सोशल वर्कर्स, और दूसरा है टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट आफ सोशल साइंसेज। यदि सेंटर से काफी सहायता मिले तो आदिवासी यहां ट्रेनिंग ले सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा एक और रिकमेंडेशन है। वह इस प्रकार है :

> "Training centres of different types be opened by the State Governments. The Central Government should further lay down as a condition precedent that unless tribal welfare workers trained in any recognised institution conducted by States or by the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh are employed by them for work in tribal areas within a prescribed period, no grant will be paid to them for tribal welfare."

Mr. Chairman: I think he must conclude now. If he proceeds to another point, he will naturally take two or more minutes for developing it. I now call upon Shrimati Ganga Devi.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी (जिला लखनऊ व जिला बाराबंकी--रक्षित--अनुसूचित जातियां): आज हाउस में कई दिनों से कमिश्नर महोदय की रिपोर्ट पर प्रकाश डाला जा रहा है। पेश्तर इसके कि मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करूं मैं कमिश्नर महोदय को तथा उनके असिसटेंट श्री विमल चन्द्र जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने बड़े परिश्रम से इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार किया जिस पर आज हमको अपने अपने प्रान्तों के सिलसिले में बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है। मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था किन्तु समय बहुत कम है इसलिए मैं अपने विचारों को संक्षेप में सदन के सामने रखने का प्रयत्न करूंगी।

एक विशेष बात मुझे कहनी है। वह यह कि जहां हमारे कमिश्नर साहब ने बहुत सी बातों

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

पर विचार किया वहां उन्होंने एक चीज को बिल्कुल ही छोड़ दिया हैं। जहां भी वह गये वहां के स्त्री समाज के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। उनकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़कर ऐसा लगता हैं कि जहां कहीं वे गए या तो वहां स्त्रियां हैं नहीं या उन्होंने उनके विषय में सोचना ही व्यर्थ समझा और अपनी रिपोर्ट में उनकी बात को लाना जरूरी नहीं समझा। इसलिए मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगी कि सन् १९५५ की जो उनकी रिपोर्ट आवे उसमें वे स्त्रियों के सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव अवश्य दें। वह अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलावें कि कहां कहां पर स्त्रियों की कैसी कैसी अवस्था हैं, उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा का क्या हाल हैं, और समाज में उनकी क्या स्थिति हैं। इसके जानने की हमें बहुत जरूरत हैं। आपकी रिपोर्ट में यदि ये बातें होंगी तो उसके पढ़ने से हमें पता चलेगा कि कहां कहां स्त्रियां उन्नति कर रही हैं और कहां कहां अभी तक पिछड़ी हुई अवस्था में हैं।

उन्होंने जहां सामाजिक सुधार, आर्थिक सुधार और बहुत सी बातों पर प्रकाश डाला हैं वहां एक चीज को बिल्कुल ही छोड़ दिया हैं। मैं ने दस साल तक देहातों में घूम घूम कर एक चीज को देखा हैं और उस पर मनन किया हैं। वह यह हैं कि देहातों में आजतक हरिजनों पर वहां के जमींदार या दूसरे शक्तिशाली लोग बहुत ही अत्याचार करते हैं। मैं अपने डिवीजन की कुछ बात कहना चाहती हूं। वहां पर रोजाना ये किस्से होते रहते हैं कि आज जाटों ने चमारों को मार दिया, उनके घर जला दिये, उनकी जमीनें छीन लीं। ये मुकदमें अदालतों में और पंचायतों में जाते हैं पर कोई फैसला नहीं होता। इस तरह से देहातों में हरिजनों को नाना प्रकार से सताया जाता हैं और उन पर अत्याचार किये जाते हैं। रिपोर्ट में इस चीज को कहीं पर भी नहीं दिया गया हैं कि किस तरह से देहातों में हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार किये जाते हैं। इन सब चीजों से मैं ने यही निष्कर्ष निकाला हैं कि जब तक हरिजनों में दरोगा, डी० एस० पी०, ए० एस० पी० आदि नहीं बनाये जायेंगे तब तक हरिजनों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री से इस बात के लिए प्रार्थना करूंगी और आशा करूंगी कि आगे से हमारे योग्य और वैल क्वालीफाइड लड़कों को ऐसी जगहों के लिए प्रिफरैंस दिया जाय। इस प्रकार के अत्याचारों से बचने की एक राह मिले। ताकि इनके केसों की रिपोर्ट हो सके। वैसे तो पन्त जी ने अपनी स्पीच में जो कुछ कहा हैं हमें उसे सुनकर बड़ी खुशी हुई और तसल्ली हुई और उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में जो आश्वासन दिये हैं उनके लिए हम बहुत ही शुक्रगुजार हैं। उन्होंने सरकारी नौकरियों के बारे में जो आश्वासन दिये हैं उनसे हम को बहुत तसल्ली हुई हैं, और हम आशा करते हैं कि इस काम में उनके द्वारा पूर्ण न्याय होगा।

मुझे सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के बारे में भी कुछ कहना हैं। मैं देखती हूं कि हमारे यहां जो सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड बना हैं उसमें कोई भी हरिजन मेम्बर नहीं हैं। और इन बोर्डों के द्वारा जहां जहां भी काम होता हैं वह देहातों में नहीं होता हैं। जहां काम की जरूरत हैं वहां पर कोई जाता भी नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां यू० पी० में सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड का कार्य चल रहा हैं। मैं ने देखा हैं कि वे लोग देहातों की अन्दरूनी हालत को देखने की कोशिश भी नहीं करते। ऐसे लोगों को कनवीनर बनाया जाता हैं जो वहां तक पहुंचने में दिक्कत और तकलीफ अनुभव करते हैं। इस कार्य में जो त्रुटियां हैं अगर आगे से इनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय तो बहुत अच्छा हो। और फिर जनता की वास्तव में कुछ सेवा इस बोर्ड के द्वारा हो सकती हैं।

दूसरी चीज जो मुझे कहनी हैं, वह एजूकेशन के बारे में हैं। अभी पंत जी ने हमारी एजूकेशन के सिलसिले में बहुत कुछ कहा लेकिन फिर भी मुझे यह कहना हैं कि हमारे यहां

एंजूकेशन की बहुत सख्त जरूरत हैं और यह पिछड़ी जातियां शिक्षा में इतनी पीछे हैं और उनमें शिक्षा की इतनी कमी है कि वह जल्दी से पूरी नहीं हो सकती। सरकार द्वारा पिछड़ी जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ने के लिये काफी वजीफे मिल रहे हैं, इसके लिये मैं सरकार का बहुत धन्यवाद करती हूं। लेकिन जो वजीफे लड़कों को दिये जाते हैं, वे इतने नहीं होते कि लड़के सम्मानपूर्वक और गौरव के साथ शिक्षा पा सकें। इसलिए मैं इस के लिए अधिक जोर दूंगी कि लड़कों को जो वजीफे दिये जाते हैं उस धनराशि को और बढ़ाया जाय ताकि हमारे लड़के बिलकुल स्वतंत्रता से और सम्मान पूर्वक शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें और दूसरों की ओर उनको मुंह न ताकना पड़े।

लड़कियों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि बहुत कम हरिजन लड़कियां ऐसी हैं जो शिक्षा पा रही हैं, इसलिए उन लड़कियों को जो धनराशि स्कालरशिप्स की सूरत में दी जाती हैं वह लड़कों से ज्यादा होनी चाहिए क्योंकि लड़कियों का लड़कों की अपेक्षा खर्च भी ज्यादा होता है और लड़कियों को उनके माता पिता उसी अवस्था में पढ़एंगे जब कि उनको पढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त धन सरकार से प्राप्त हो सके इसलिए मैं इस बात के लिए प्रार्थना करूंगी कि जितनी भी लड़कियां शिक्षा पा रही हैं उनको अधिक स्कालरशिप्स दिया जावे।

पबलिक स्कूलों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि उनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बच्चों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का चांस तक नहीं दिया जाता। सरकार ने एक मैरिट स्कालरशिप की स्कीम निकाली हैं लेकिन मैं दंखती हूं कि उससे शेडयूल्ड कास्ट वालों को कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा। अभी पिछले साल यू० पी० में केवल एक हरिजन बच्चे को इस मैरिट टैस्ट में पास होने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह एक लड़का कैसे उसमें आ गया, मैं समझती हूं कि अन्जाइंगली से आ गया होगा और मैं तो ऐसा समझती हूं कि शायद उनको मैरिट स्कालरशिप देते वक्त यह पता नहीं रहा होगा कि यह एक शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का बच्चा है लेकिन जब वह पब्लिक स्कूल में पहुंच जाता है तो उसको वजीफा देने से मना कर दिया जाता है, जहां पर इस तरह का बर्ताव होता हो, वहां हम कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि हमारे साथ न्याय हो रहा है और मेरा तो यह सुझाव है कि इस स्कीम में रिजर्वड कोटे को परिगणित जाति के लड़कों से ही पूरा किया जाये और जब कभी भी जो जगह खाली हो तो उसको किसी सवर्ण हिन्दू विद्यार्थी से पूरा न किया जाये।

एंक्स क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स के लोगों के बारे में मुझे खास तौर से कहना है और इस बारे में मैं अपने कमिशनर साहब से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जहां उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में और बहुत सी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट की दिक्कतों और परेशानियों पर प्रकाश डाला है वहां उन्होंने एंक्स क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स के बारे में और उन को सहूलियतें दिये जाने के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। यह ऐसी हिन्दुस्तान की एक जाति मानी जाती हैं जो चोरी करने वाले के नाम से पुकारे जाते हैं लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने यह नहीं बताया और यह सोचने की कोशिश नहीं की कि आखिर यह लोग चोरी क्यों करते हैं और इसकी क्या वजह है। मुझे बहुत सी जगहों से इस प्रकार की सूचनाएं मिलती रहती हैं कि पुलिस इन लोगों के ऊपर झूठे चालान दफा १०६ और ११० में करती रहती हैं और उनको चोरी में इन्वाल्व करने की कोशिश करती है। जहां पर यह क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स ऐक्ट खत्म हो गया है वहां पर उन्होंने यह कोशिश नहीं की कि उनका किसी प्रकार सुधार हो सकता है? उनको चोरी से रोकने का प्रबन्ध तो किया, लेकिन रोजगार में लगाने का कोई प्रयास सरकार ने नहीं किया। अभी भी पुलिस उनसे घूस मांगती है और उनको विवश होकर चोरी करके पुलिस का पेट भरना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करूंगी कि इन लोगों के बीच में यह कोशिश की जाय कि जहां इन लोगों पर से पाबन्दी

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

तांडी गई हैं वहां उनको चोरी करने से रोका जाये और उनको अच्छे कारोबार व उद्योग धन्दों में लगाया जाय ताकि वह कोई अच्छा काम धंधा करके सम्मानपूर्वक अपनी जिन्दगी बिताने का अवसर प्राप्त कर सकें।

मुझे देहली के बारे में खास तौर से अर्ज करना है। मुझे विमुक्त जाति संघ के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहना है। मैं यह बताना चाहती हूं कि यह संघ इन लोगों की बेहतरी के लिए बना था लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि यह संघ हमारे भाइयों का विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं कर सका और आज भी ८० फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं जो विमुक्त जाति संघ में बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि उनका कोई चुना हुआ मेम्बर उस संघ में नहीं है और न ही उस संघ का आजतक कोई ऐसा विधान बना जिसे कि लोगों ने स्वीकार किया हो और न ही यह संघ आज तक रजिस्टर हुआ। इस संघ में पेड वर्कर्स् हैं और तमाम लोग सवर्ण जाति के ही हैं और उनकी तनख्वाह ९७५ रुपये से लेकर २५० रुपये तक है और मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकती कि शायद जो इतना लम्बा वेतन उस संघ में पा रहे हैं, उनमें इतनी योग्यता नहीं है कि अगर यह संघ विमुक्त जाति के लोगों की अनुमति से बना होता तो शायद इतनी ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग इस संघ में न आये होते। इन चन्द लोगों ने काफी तनख्वाह लेकर इस जाति के लोगों में फूट और मुकदमें बाजी पैदा करने की कोशिश की है और यह कहते हुए मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है कि जितना रुपया सालाना इस पर खर्च होता है वह हरिजन और आदिम जातियों के सुधार कार्य में काम नहीं आता और उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है.....

Mr. Chairman: This is a very long document and if the hon. Member goes on reading this, it will take a long time. She has already taken about 15 minutes.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी:

I want only one minute more.

इसके अलावा मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि सन् १९५२ की रिपोर्ट में यह आया है कि प्रभुदयाल एक अच्छा सोशल वर्कर है और उसने इस काम को अच्छी तरह से किया....

Shri Datar: I shall request the hon. Lady Member not to make statements about the Sangh, because there are parties in Delhi in this respect. The Vimukt Jati Sangh is an institution which has been doing very good work, because this particular body belongs to the Servants of India Society. I am not going to plead for it, but I would desire that the hon. Member should not make statements, which are likely to be at least one-sided.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी: सन् १९५४ की रिपोर्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि इस विमुक्तजाति सेवक संघ द्वारा जो कल्याण कार्य किया जा रहा है और जिसके लिए कि उन्हें भारत सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है, उनका काम बिल्कुल सैटिसफैक्टरी नहीं हो रहा है फिर भी सरकार द्वारा इस विषय में ऊपर कोई उचित कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। जो सरकारी सहायता बन्द हो जानी चाहिए थी वह अभी मिल रही है।

श्री भटकर (बुलडाना-अकोला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): हरिजनों की बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं। उनमें से पहली तो यह है कि यदि आप देहातों में जाएं तो आप देखेंगे कि उनके पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। घरों की बात तो जाने दीजिये उनकी जो घास की झोंपड़ियां हैं वह भी ठीक तरह से बनी हुई नहीं हैं। कई जगह पर तो उनके पास जमीन नहीं है जहां पर वह अपनी झोंपड़ियां बना सकें। इस लिए सब से पहली बात

तो यह है कि उनको अपने लिये छोटा मोटा मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन दी जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि घर बनाने के लिए उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। पैसा भी उनको दिया जाना चाहिये। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि उनके बहुत अच्छे मकान हों। हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि जिस झोंपड़ी में वह रहता है वह झोंपड़ी अच्छी हो और उसको अच्छा बनाने के लिए ही हम आपसे पैसा मांगते हैं।

तीसरी चीज उनकी शिक्षा के बारे में है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने आश्वासन दिया है कि उनकी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा और मुझे यह सुनकर बड़ी खुशी भी हुई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि प्राईमारी शिक्षा उन को फ्री दी जाएगी। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जहां उनसे कोई फीस न ली जाए वहां उनकी किताबों, कापियों इत्यादि का प्रबन्ध भी सरकार को करना चाहिये। हरिजनों की आर्थिक हालत इतनी खराब है कि वह अपने पास से अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए किताबें इत्यादि भी नहीं खरीद सकते। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जहां उनके लिए फ्री प्राइमरी एंजुकेशन का प्रबन्ध किया जाए वहां उनके लिए एंजुकेशन प्राइमरी तक कम्पलसरी भी कर दी जाए ताकि हरिजनों में थोड़े बहुत पढ़े लिखे लोगों की तादाद ज्यादा हो। जिस तरह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, जो हरिजन कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं उनको स्कालरशिप देती है उसी तरह से मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो हरिजन हाई स्कूल में पढ़ने के लिये जाते हैं उनको भी स्कालरशिप दिए जाएं। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का काम है और कमिश्नर साहब की रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस आपकी मदद नहीं करती हैं। जिस तरह से बम्बई में जो हरिजन हाई स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं उनको स्कालरशिप दिए जाते हैं उसी तरह से हर एक स्टेट में इन को स्कालरशिप मिलने चाहियें।

नौकरियों के बारे में कहा गया है कि सेंटर में साढ़े बारह परसेंट इन के लिए रिजर्व हैं और कई स्टेटों में तो साढ़े सोलह परसेंट ही इनके लिए रिजर्व की गई हैं। इस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि इन को जो जगहें इन के लिए रिजर्व हैं उन जगहों में उन को लिया जाता नहीं है। दूसरे आदमियों को रख लिया जाता है। मिनिस्टर्ज को पता भी नहीं लगता और यह जगहें भर ली जाती हैं। उनके जो सैक्रेटरी हैं वे ही आदमी रख लेते हैं कहीं कहीं आफिस में एक जात के नौकर मिलेंगे, जो सिपाई से लेकर ऊपर तक वही होते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब मराठी अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे और मैं उनको एक मराठी में जो कहावत है वह सुनाना चाहता हूं। वह कहावत इस प्रकार है:

"धूर्त चिटकिसा पुढं कलेक्टर काय करील बापुडं"

यह ऐसे ही होता है कि जहां पर कलेक्टर होता है वहां पर जो उसका सुपरिंटेंडेंट होता है वह ही जब कभी जगह निकलती है उसको भर लेता है और कलेक्टर साहब को पता भी नहीं चलता। इसी तरह से जब कभी किसी और जगह पर कोई वेकेंसी खाली होती है उस वक्त जो भी वहां का सैक्रेटरी होता है वह उसको भर लेता है और मिनिस्टर साहिबान को पता तक नहीं चलता। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि मिनिस्टर साहिबान इस में दिलचस्पी लें और एक रिजिस्टर भी रखा जाए जिस में यह सारी बातें लिखी जाएं कि कौन सी जगह खाली हुई और किस को रखा गया।

श्री कामत : क्या यह मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है या और कहीं ?

श्री अटल : मध्य प्रदेश में भी यही हालत है और मैं समझता हूं आप यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। हर एक स्टेट में यही हालत है।

[श्री भटकर]

मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की जो मैशीनरी है वह दुरुस्त होनी चाहिये और जब तक वह मैशीनरी दुरुस्त नहीं होती तब तक हरिजनों का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है।

अनटचेबिलिटी जो है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जेलों में भी अभी तक यह चली आ रही है। जब मैं जेल में गया एकेतालीस साल की उस वक्त भी मैं ने देखा और आज भी देखता हूं कि अनटचेबिलिटी वहां पर बरती जाती है। जो लोग जेल में जाते हैं उन से पूछा जाता है कि तुम कौन जाति के हो। जब वे कहते हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का हूं, भंगी हूं तो उसको भंगी का ही काम दे दिया जाता है। जो टचेबल्ज् हैं उनको भंगी का काम नहीं दिया जाता है। यह चीज खत्म होनी चाहिये। मैं ने कई बार डी० सी० साहब को कहा भी है कि यह क्या बात है कि जो भंगी जेल में जाता है उसको भंगी का काम दे दिया जाता है और दूसरों को नहीं दिया जाता है। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि यह कानून सेंटरल गवर्नमेंट को बनाना चाहिये सेंटर से तो कानून बना दिया जाता है लेकिन उस पर सही तरह अमल नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को भी दुरुस्त किया जाए।

खेती के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जो हरिजन लोग हैं उनको लोन खेती करने के लिए नहीं दिया जाता है। जितना भी पैसा भेजा जाता है उस में से उन लोगों को बहुत कम मिलता है उस में से या तो पटवारी ले जाते हैं या दूसरे लोग ले जाते हैं या जो पटवारी के अपने लोग हैं वह ले जाते हैं। ग्रो मोर फूड के सिलसिले में जो जमीनें दी गई थीं, बरार में वह भी उन से वापस ली जा रही हैं। पहले तो हरिजनों को जमीनें ही नहीं दी गईं और जो थोड़ी बहुत दी भी गई हैं वह भी अब वापस ली जा रही हैं। उनके बारे में पटवारी यह रिपोर्ट कर देता है कि इन के पास बैल नहीं हैं और इन के पास और दूसरी चीजें नहीं हैं। यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। इस के साथ ही साथ जमीनों को ए क्लास, सी क्लास, एफ क्लास वगैरह हिस्सों में बांट दिया गया है और उनको इनमें से या कोई भी जमीन नहीं दी जाती है और अगर कहीं दी भी जाती है तो वह भी वापस ले ली जाती है। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह जमीनें जो उनको दी गई हैं वह उन से वापस नहीं ली जानी चाहिये और आगे से और जमीन उन लोगों को दे दी जाए।

शेडयुल्ड कास्ट के कमिशनर साहब बरार में आये नहीं दिखते तो एक बात और मैं कमिशनर साहब के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि गांव में या तो पटेल होता है, चौकीदार होता है, विल्लेजमैन होता है या जो येसकर होता है जो येसकर होता है उसको पाटील पटवारी बुलाता है और इन से तरह तरह की बेगार करवाता है।

कोई गवर्नमेंट का आफिसर आए, वह सिपाही हो, कांस्टेबल हो, सब-इन्सपैक्टर हो, एस० डी० ओ० हो, तहसीलदार हो या नायब-तहसीलदार हो, वह बेचारा सब का नौकर है। वह सब की सेवा करता है।

4 P.M.

एक माननीय सदस्य : बैल है।

श्री भटकर : बैल को तो फिर हरी घास खाने को मिल जाती है, उसको तो पेट भर खाने को भी नहीं मिलता है--हां, डांट सब की सहनी पड़ती है। कोई भी आए और किसी भी समय आए--चाहे रात को आए--, वह उसको कह सकता है कि चलो, हमारी बेगार ले चलो तो उसको ले जाना ही पड़ता है इस प्रकार उस बेचारे से सब लोग बेगार करवाते हैं। हम ने देखा है कि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने एक सर्कुलर निकाला है कि किसी से बेगार न ली जाय। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि कानून तो किताब में रहता है--

सर्कुलर तो दफ्तर में रहता है, उनकी तामील कौन करता है? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी तामील कराना सरकार का काम है। मैं आप को सबूत देता हूं कि किस तरह उन बेचारों पर अन्याय होता है।

एक बार मैं अपने खेत में काम कर रहा था। मैं ने देखा कि कामदार महार बबूल का झाड़ लिए जा रहा था। मैं ने उसको बुलाया और पूछा कि "इस को कहां ले जा रहे हो?" उस ने मुझे बताया कि "मुझे पुलिस स्टेशन पर बुलाया था और यह बबूल का पेड़ लाने के लिए कहा था, वह मैं ले जा रहा हूं। मुझे इस काम के लिए घर से बुलाया है।" आप देखिए कि वह छः मील दूर रहता था और उसको बबूल की डालियां लाने के लिए बुलाया गया था। मैं ने उस को कहा कि यह डालियां यहीं पर---मेरे पास---रख दो और जाओ। अगर कोई पूछे, तो कह देना कि डालियों को भटकर साहब ने रख लिया है।" वह पोलीस स्टेशन चला गया। उसको पुलिस स्टेशन वालों ने पूछा कि "तुम को हम ने डालीया लाने के लिये कहा था।" उसने कह दिया कि "मैं तो लाया था, मगर भटकर साहब ने रख लिया।" तब उन्होंने उसको कुछ नहीं कहा।

अब दूसरी बात भी सुनिए। मैं आप को सुना रहा हूं कि बेरार में किस तरह अन्याय हो रहा है।

मेरे पास एक बार चार पांच कामदार महार आए। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि "हम को हथकड़ी साफ करने के लिए कहा गया है और दूसरा प्राईवेट काम भी दिया गया है। हम तो वहां पर किताब ले कर गए थे।" वे लोग हर आठ दिन के बाद पुलिस स्टेशन पर रिपोर्ट ले कर जाते हैं। वहां के सर्कल इन्सपेक्टर को इस बात का पता चल गया कि वे लोग मेरे पास आए थे और शिकायत करते थे। शाम के वक्त वह मेरे पास आया और कहने लगा कि "कैसे चल रहा है? इन लोगों को क्या तकलीफ है?" मैं ने उस को बताया कि "कामदार महार आए थे और ये ये बातें कह रहे थे।" वह कहने लगा कि "आप फिक्र न करें। मैं अभी जा कर हुक्म निकालता हूं कि इन लोगों से इस प्रकार का काम न लिया जाय।" इस प्रकार की हालत वहां पर है।

सरकार की ओर से हम को आश्वासन तो बहुत दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन उन के अनुसार कार्य नहीं किया जाता है। मराठी में कहते हैं, "बोला चाच भात, बोला चीच कढ़ी, बेउन तृप्त कोण झाला, सांगा बरं?" मुंह जबानी "यह रोटी खाओ, यह चावल लो", इन बातों से आदमी का पेट तो नहीं भरता है। जब तक रोटी और चावल पेट में नहीं जायेंगी, तब तक आदमी का पेट नहीं भर सकता है। इसी प्रकार आश्वासनों से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, उनको पूरा भी किया जाना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, तब तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों का उद्धार नहीं होगा।

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): When this discussion was started, I thought that other sections and other people also must have a voice and must have a chance to contribute to the discussion as to what they feel about this matter. This is a matter which by the Constitution is a responsibility that is thrown on the whole nation, and the Constitution provided also safeguards that the Commissioner should be appointed by the President, his reports must be placed before Parliament and that Parliament must have a chance to make its own observations on these reports.

I listened to the speech of the hon. Home Minister. He was very clever, and he only referred to the 1954 report which has come fairly recently though of course between February and September, there is a fairly long time. He never referred to what has happened to the 1953 report. The

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Commissioner has taken pains to refer in every report that he is sending it in February so that it may be made available for discussion during the ensuing Budget Session and any remarks that we pass here might be considered by Government, and proper provision might be made either here or in the States, so that there is some reality, some urgency about the matter. But you take two years and three years to discuss the report and cannot find time, five hours in a whole session. It is unthinkable, unbelievable that they could not find time. So I feel that so far as the delay over the earlier report is concerned, that it is inexcusable. As regards the other, it is a clever reply.

Apart from that, I have also listened to the remarks made against the Commissioner, sometimes bitter and sometimes unjustified. I do not belong to the Harijans class, I am not a Harijan, but still I am one of those who have in their own humble way contributed for the uplift of the Harijans, not today after we have passed the law or the Constitution, but long before when the nation took it as a moral duty. We have contributed our own to it. And, now, what is it that they expect us to do? Merely criticising the Commissioner or finding fault with him, or abusing us or using bitter language will not achieve the purpose. In fact, the problem is such that it can be solved only with mutual co-operation. Man after man uses liberal language, some times extravagant language, vituperative language, abusive language against every other section, and then thinks that he has discharged his duty to the whole community and that the work does itself. It is a matter which must be taken up as a co-operative partnership between all the sections of the House.

One gentleman said that this casteism is too much in this country, and there is this and that, the psychology and the history about it and then said that the mental attitude of such persons did not fit them. I am follower of Ramanuja who did his best to remove untouchability, and then started an institution in one of the best of our temples in Melakottai—the *rath* should not start unless and until the Harijans also jointly did so. Buddha started a religion without caste. Today, where is his ideal? Where is the thing that he started? Where is the main Basava the Lingayats movements also similarly started? They have disappeared, and casteism has come over it.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved Sch. Castes): Even today the Harijans carry it.

Shri Raghavachari: Have some sense of responsibility. Don't talk.

The point is this. What I am saying is that society is a big thing, we are part of the society and the society must be made to move. We know by our experience the moment we make a law, for reformation, society sleeps over it. The moral justification or moral duty which works in a missionary spirit is gone, and therefore, because there is a law, untouchability is not removed. Everybody knows that only in the Constitution it is removed.

But, how should it be got done? I certainly appreciate the remark that someone made that in Andhra State they have a system that every month the officers, the officials and the non-officials observe an untouchability removal day, go to the *cheris* and mix with the people freely. Some way of such practical work must be found rather than mere criticism.

I have listened to the speech of the Minister also. He has conceded many points. There is no use pressing most of the things now. To my mind merely entering the temple is not enough. They are not very anxious to go to God.

Shri Velayudhan: Close it down.

Shri Raghavachari: The question is not merely going to the temple. It will not by itself give relief. They go to the temple to purify themselves, and not that God feels that this man's

coming near will make him impure. It is unfortunate. Mere removal of untouchability will not solve the problem. The real thing that will solve the problem is the material advancement, the economic advancement of these people. Make them economically sound. Provide them opportunities of employment. Increase their earning capacity. Make them cultured and educated, and not keep them ignorant. Give them a feeling of confidence and assertive courage. Then alone will you be able to solve this problem.

And how are these things to be done? I would say that mere reservation of a certain percentage of appointments is not enough. We must make them economically more advanced. We know in the south how the Justice Party came and started an agitation for this purpose of appointments. This agitation is of some use only till there is not a sufficient percentage of employees from amongst these communities. But once that has been achieved, as the Home Minister very rightly remarked, it becomes more, thereafter, a matter of prestige, and economic advancement by itself cannot be given the go-by. To my mind, economic advancement appears to be the main thing.

In that connection, I would like to make a few constructive suggestions to Government. As regards providing employment opportunities, there is no use saying that there are not enough qualified people from these communities to all the posts. The railways, the P. & T. and many other departments, where hundreds of vacancies arise every day, have got to set up special schools for training young men whom they later absorb soon after the completion of the training. So, there is no difficulty at all in absorbing persons from these communities in these departments. In the military also they can be absorbed and in many other departments also they can be absorbed. So, there is no point in saying that qualified persons are not available. Moreover, you have got the constitutional responsibility to bring them up, to remove the social disabilities from which they suffer, and then provide them equality of opportunity.

Then, there is the question of making them earn more. As the Home Minister himself was saying, these persons can easily be employed in the various community projects, national extension service schemes etc. that we are having all over the country. Further, these Harijans, Backward Classes, tribes, hill tribes etc.—nearly 86 to 87 of them have been included in 'Backward Classes', and I think their total comes to about 40 to 50 per cent. of the population of the country—have all got to be brought up to a higher status, if we are to be true to our policy, and true to our democratic ideal. So, it is very necessary that the scope of the community projects and other developmental schemes that we are having should extend to the uplift of these communities also. Besides a moral duty, a legal duty has also now been cast upon us. And Government are also prepared to spend the necessary amounts. We should see that all these funds are utilised to promote the economic advancement of these people, so that they may be made fit for employment, and fit for earning more.

I would suggest that there should not be separate hostels, separate schools, separate institutions and so on. We should not segregate them and make them live in separate places in the villages. On the other hand, they must be made to live in the vacant parts of the villages, where they must be allowed to build their own houses. Their children and the caste Hindu children must be made to mix together, and to grow together. I for one feel that that is the only way of removing untouchability. The Commissioner himself has made this observation somewhere in his report. I would go a step further and say that in every high school where there is a hostel, the Harijan boys also must be given accommodation, and they must be allowed to mix freely with

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students belonging to the caste Hindu community and other communities.

Shri Velayudhan: What about inter-caste marriage? What is your view on that?

Shri Raghavachari: I am not here to answer your unnecessary questions.

I would now like to refer to an institution with which I have something to do. We are running a Seva Mandir in our place, where we are bringing up about 90 boys, of whom 25 are Harijans. We are giving them education etc. There, all the boys sit together, eat together, work together, and read together. That is the way of solving this problem. There is no point in building separate hostels, separate schools, etc. and then segregating them.

In this respect, I would like to emphasise one other point, and that is that girls' hostels also must be instituted, where these Scheduled Caste and other girls can be trained. Unfortunately I have noticed in my part of the country that when a young man gets a little education and becomes a little cultured, and acquires a little higher status, he does not like to marry a girl belonging to his community; instead, he gets converted into Christianity and then he goes and marries a girl from the Christian community. I therefore feel that separate girls' hostels must be instituted, where the girls also can be trained and brought up to a higher status.

Here, I would also make the suggestion that vocational institutions should be started where these people can be trained in certain vocations, so that as soon as they finish their training, they can easily get employment, and be in a position to earn. This can best be done by training them in jobs for which there is great scope in the villages, and in jobs, in which if they are employed, other people will be compelled to go to them seeking their skill and mix with them. Supposing the Harijans are trained in carpentry, then the whole community would be compelled to go to them. Similarly, if you make them smiths, then also the community will be obliged to go to them. The same thing will happen if they are trained in weaving and other such vocations. If there is provision for training these people in this manner, then we would not hear the tales of woes that they are narrating here now. My main point here is that they must be trained in such professions as would compel the whole community to go to them for work.

As regards housing, the Home Minister has said already that sites should be provided to them and so on. I would suggest that the most important way in which they could be helped will be by providing them the most important housing material, namely bricks. You should have any number of kilns built and burnt; and you should sell the bricks to them on a no-profit-no-loss basis. With these bricks, they will easily be able to build their houses. They can lay down the floorings, build the walls etc. with these bricks. As for the roofs, they do not present any difficulty at all in parts where rain is not to be seen at all.

Further, the housing sites should not be given to them in segregated areas, but they must be given extensive plots in localities where all communities would also come to live together. That is the only way in which this problem can be solved. There is no use simply using abusive or intemperate language, and then feel that one has discharged his responsibilities. This is what I feel in this matter, for I have been listening to many speeches, and I feel that those who have used abusive language may not serve the cause as best as they think they do.

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur *cum* Satara): I thank you sincerely for giving me this opportunity, because I am always anxious to speak on this subject, though I do not belong to any of these communities, so-called back-

ward. I feel as Eugene Debb felt when he wrote:

> "While there is a lower class, I am in it; while there is a soul in prison, I am not free."

I wish to concern myself only with the report of 1954, for the simple reason that I am not a student of archoeology, and I do not wish to dig up the distant past. The Commissioner in his introduction to the report has a long tale of woe, as far as his inquiries with the States and their replies are concerned. I might say in this respect that the States have been giving what may be called responsive non-co-operation. Towards the end of his introduction, he has a good dig at us, Members of both Houses, that we do not read his report carefully. Also, he comes out with an admission that his report is rather bulky,—particularly the last two. It is not mere bulk that is ever a deterrent. Tolstoy wrote very long novels; they are still read. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, makes very long speeches, and they are listened to with interest. But the Commissioner's reports, I may say, compete very able in length and tediousness with the speeches of my hon. friend the Deputy Home Minister. I must admire the touring ability of the Commissioner, to cover 30,000 miles by car or foot is a great achievement.

Shri Kamath: In how many months?

Shri Khardekar: Within a year. I envy his physical fitness and his remarkable powers of endurance.

You know, that provocative German philosopher, Nietzsche said that the first condition of a gentleman is that he must be a perfect animal, and our beloved poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has said that for our perfection, we must be vitally savage and mentally civilised. I congratulate the Commissioner on achieving fifty per cent. perfection. I hope he will complete the whole of it.

I do not want to go into details because time, I think, is very limited, though I am sure you will concede me a few minutes more for the patience of an angel that I have experienced or shown. The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, I think, sometime ago—I hope I am not wrong—declared solemnly that we have declared a war against untouchability. The war of a Congressman, as he is, seems to be a very tame and a non-violent one; the only violence in this respect that he seems to have practised is against the English language.

Now, the question of adequate representation in services and so on has been discussed. Why no adequate representation? Because of not enough competency. How does competency or how does qualification come? I want to say something about the educational policy and the educational set-up because I think I can speak with a certain amount of confidence and authority. Now, things do not happen automatically. To translate a Marathi saying, young people may attain puberty in the natural course, but they do not get knowledge automatically. When we try to construct a building, what do we do? We naturally begin with the foundation and then go on raising the storeys. But the Education Ministry by paying a fairly large amount by way of scholarships to colleges and certain concessions or freeships to high schools, has not, I think, done much or anything at all for the primary schools, and even the States have followed the Central Government. This is clear evidence of empty top with very little grey matter in it.

My humble suggestion is this. Within ten years—if you accept the humble suggestion of an ordinary person like me—you will find a number of competent Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes young men. Nature has given them intelligence; man has to offer them opportunities. The main thing, as has been stated by my friend, is the hostels, common hostels. But in particular, because the Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are backward, see that apart from hostels here and there, to which we find

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reference in the Report, every taluka has a hostel where, say, about 100 or 150 primary school boys from among the Harijans and tribesmen would be accommodated along with some other boys. And they should not only be paid all their expenses, but where the boys come after leaving their parents who require their services, even their parents should be given some sort of scholarships for doing away with their services which are absolutely necessary for their existence. That is a very necessary thing. Otherwise, you will find it is very difficult for parents to spare their children. Then follow up the same thing at the district-town level. Have secondary and collegiate hostels where you will have the backward class students as well as some of the caste Hindu students; and there also it should be free for all because there are quite a number of poor families. The main thing is that no backward class boy or Scheduled Caste member should think that he is receiving charity. The worst thing, I think, is the inferiority complex that we find in some of our unfortunate brethren. Even their great leader is not, as we find—I think Shri N. C. Chatterjee, or somebody else mentioned it—without a certain amount of complex. By 'great leader' I do not mean Rajabhoj. Rajabhoj does not suffer from any complex. If he suffers from anything, he suffers from a complexion which is infinitely variable. The point is that you must change the environment. These people live in the villages and so on. From my experience, I have come to find that Kaka Sahib's cook knows more than an average backward class or a Scheduled Caste graduate.

Shri Kamath: कौन काका है?

Shri Khardekar: Gadgil. The reason is that these unfortunate people, first of all, come from their village and then go to town for their matriculation and so on. They have never read even a newspaper when they come to the college. They mug up a few things without understanding, and then after being graduates, they are not able to write even an application. If they are sent in this raw, uncultured state, without any fault of theirs —because intelligence, as I said, nature has given them—what we find is that they are naturally ploughed or they are not selected by the members of the Public Service Commission. The members are not to be blamed; the students are not to be blamed. The Government are not able to appreciate and understand the real problem. They just throw away lakhs of rupees, and on paper say 'we have spent so much by way of scholarships'. What happens to these scholarships? Sometimes the poor boy has to send a good deal of it to his parents; somehow he lives on the little that he can spare and he is not able to buy books and so on. Sometimes, books are supplied, I know; but that itself is not enough. For all-round development, you must provide these boys with all facilities; they may be a few. I do not want compulsory primary education because for a long time that is an impossibility—but what can be done by a process of selection ought to be done as early as possible.

Now, I have read certain debates of the other House, and everywhere a homely atmosphere is introduced in some of the debates. I was very much interested in reading Professor—because I want to come to the tribal people; my friend is here—Wadia, who is a learned man. In a short speech in the other House, he said that the tribal people, however poor they are, are more cheerful. Their students have a sweet smile about them. Further he said that they have a culture of their own, dance, music and so on, and drink is a part of their culture. If you try to prevent them from drinking, you will be alienating them altogether.

I remember, Sir,—I think you were also there— my friend, the leader of the Jharkhand Party telling the members of the Constituent Assembly that

drinking is not only a part of the culture of the Adivasis, but it is a part of the religion and ritual of the adivasis and 'Prohibition or no Prohibition, we shall continue to drink'. He said something like that; he is here to corroborate. The point is this: four fundamental freedoms have been recognised by all civilised people, and one of them is freedom of worship. There may be worshippers of Bacchus I do not see how, as civilised people, we can interfere with them. You may think that Bacchus is a foreign God. Foreign or no foreign, you may have your God. God may be one, but different manifestations are there, and I do not think Bacchus is a foreign God:

> "Bacchus was the God of wine and the personification of the blessings of nature in general. The worship of this divinity, which is supposed to have been introduced into Greece from Asia (in all probability from India) first took roots in Thrace...."

Some of my Harijan friends —even Shri Rajabhoj—have sometimes said that they would like total prohibition throughout the country. But when they said it or when they say this I see a very mischievous glint in their eye. I was not able to understand this till I heard about a very interesting conversation between two very eminent people. Sir, you know Shri V. P. Menon, who was Secretary of the States Ministry and the ex-Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri B. G. Kher, After having visited a number of States Shri Menon, went to Bombay and, naturally, he called on the Chief Minister. And he said, "I congratulate you. Mr. Kher, because you have developed wonderful cottage industries". Now, Shri Kher, you know—a sweet person with a winsome smile, almost a beatific vision—he said, "Yes, what particular type of cottage industry did you like?" He said "I mean the usual". "No, but would you let us know?" "I have visited some of these hill areas and I find that every cottage has an illicit distillery". Now the sweet smile gave rise to a very grim grin.

Coming to the last part of my speech—I wanted to read certain things, but I will not; I leave this point; I think we should not interfere with the lives of others, however moral we might be, because after all fussy moralists can satisfy their own conscience and not interfere with others—we are trying to improve the whole world. I am an admirer of the foreign policy of this country and the Prime Minister. But our first duty is to improve ourselves. And when one-fourth of our population is living what may be called a sub-human existence I do not think we can say that we are in the process of improvement. I will just quote Lincoln. He said, "A house divided against itself will not stand, and a nation half free and half slave will not endure".

This is my last sentence. Unfortunately, these backward people have not got a leader, a proper leader. If they had a leader like Nehru or a leader like Jinnah, well, these people would have made the Government dance on its head.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I would like to know the personal explanation.

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आनरेबल मैम्बर ने कहा है क्या वह मुझे किसी राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कहा है या कोई परसनल चीज कही है ?

Mr. Chairman: I have not myself understood the hon. Member. What does he want?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी मैम्बर साहब ने कहा है और जो मुझ से ताल्लुक रखता था वह किस दृष्टि से कहा, उनका भाव क्या था ।

सभापति महोदय : जब आप समझे ही नहीं तो आप क्यों नाराज होते हैं । उन्हों ने मजाक में बात कही है और आपको भी उसे हंसी में टाल देना चाहिये ।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं उनको उस बात का जवाब देना चाहता था ।

श्री बाबूनाथ सिंह (सरगुजा--रायगढ़--रक्षित--अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां): आज जिन महान विभूतियों के परिश्रम से मैं एक आदिवासी इतने बड़े भवन में आप विद्वानों के सामने बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, उन महान विभूतियों को मैं कोटि कोटि धन्यवाद देता हूं।

आदिवासी लोग इस देश के सब से पुराने निवासी हैं फिर भी उन्हें मैदान छोड़ जंगलों और पहाड़ों की शरण लेनी पड़ी इसका कारण इनकी धर्म प्रियता है। आर्य लोग जब इस देश में आए तो आदिवासियों का धर्म नष्ट होने लगा। धर्म को बचाने के लिए ही ये आदिवासी जंगलों और पहाड़ों में बस गए। इन का धर्म कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज नहीं है, इनका रहन सहन ही इनका धर्म है। पर आज चारों ओर से इनके धर्म का नाश हो रहा है, खासकर ईसाई लोग इनके धर्म को बुरी तरह से बरबाद कर रहे हैं। ईसाई लोग चाहे कितने ही भले हों और आदिवासी चाहे कितने ही जंगली हों पर फिर अपना धर्म अपना ही होता है। पर अशिक्षित और अज्ञानी होने के कारण ये अपना रास्ता भूल जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के सुरगुजा और रायगढ़ जिले में धर्म परिवर्तन एक बड़ी समस्या हो गई है। मिशनरियों का जबरदस्त प्रचार हो रहा है। लड़कों की चोटियां तक काट दी जाती हैं। चोटी काटना बहुत अशुभ माना जाता है और इसके बारे में कई शिकायतें डिप्टी कमिश्नर के पास तक जा चुकी हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि ये लोग क्यों शहरी इलाका छोड़ कर हमारे अज्ञानी भोले भाले आदिवासियों के बीच प्रलोभन दिखाकर अपना धर्म प्रचार कर रहे हैं। मुझे यकीन है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद ये सरकार को भी धोखा देंगे, इसलिए सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि आदिवासियों के बीच इस प्रकार के धर्म प्रचार को रोकने की आज्ञा अविलम्ब दी जाए।

जहां तक स्कूलों का सवाल है प्राइमरी स्कूल तो काफी खुल गए हैं, लड़के पढ़ने भी जाने लग गए हैं पर चार क्लास पढ़ने के बाद ये किसी काम के नहीं रह जाते। इनके मां बाप के पास इतना पैसा भी नहीं है कि वे अपने बच्चों को शहर में भेज कर पढ़ा सकें। इस लिए सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि चार पांच प्राइमरी स्कूलों के बीच में एक मिडिल स्कूल खोला जाए और ऐसे चार पांच मिडिल स्कूलों के बीच में एक हाई स्कूल खोला जाए तथा हर एक जिले में एक एक कालेज की व्यवस्था की जावे ताकि हमारे आदिवासी बालक अपनी जिंदगी सुधार सकें और देश के काम आ सकें।

केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें आदिवासियों पर जितना पैसा खर्च करती हैं उस से कहीं अधिक पैसा ईसाई मिशनरियां धर्म परिवर्तन के लिए खर्च करती हैं। यह समझने की बात है कि सरकार द्वारा आदिवासियों को मिलने वाले अनुदान का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा तो ये ईसाई ही हड़प जाते हैं और इसके अलावा भी ये बहुत सा पैसा अपनी तरफ से लगाते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि इनके पास इतना पैसा आता कहां से है कि ये लोग मन माने स्कूल, अस्पताल आदि खोल कर और भी कई प्रकार से प्रलोभन देकर आदिवासियों को ईसाई बना लेते हैं। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि जितना पैसा और सुविधाएं ईसाईयों से मिलती हैं उससे अधिक पैसा और सुविधाएं देकर आदिवासियों के धर्म की रक्षा करें और जो अनुदान आदिवासियों को दिये जाते हैं उन में ईसाईयों का हक न हो। अगर उन्हें देना ही है तो दोनों की जन संख्या के मान से उन्हें अलग अलग अनुदान दिया जावे ताकि आदिवासियों का कल्याण हो सके।

आवागमन और यातायात के साधनों की कमी के कारण आदिवासियों का सभ्य संसार से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे अन्धेरे में पड़े हुए हैं और दिन रात लूटे जाते हैं। रेल की लाइन और मोटर के रास्ते बन जाने से वे बाहर की दुनिया देख सकेंगे और शहर

के लोगों के साथ उठना बैठना होने से वे कुछ समझदार बन सकेंगे। इस लिए सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह आदिवासी विभागों में नए रास्ते और रेल मार्ग बनाए ताकि आदिवासियों की आर्थिक तरक्की हो सके।

नौकरियों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों को सरकारी नौकरियों में पर्याप्त स्थान नहीं मिल रहा है। राज्य सरकारें आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की उन्नति के लिए जो पैसा खर्च कर रही हैं वह पता नहीं किस तरह से खर्च हो रहा है। आदिवासियों को तो इससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है।

इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

श्री धुरिया (जिला बस्ती--मध्यपूर्व व जिला गोरखपुर--पश्चिम--रक्षित--अनुसूचित जातियां): मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात तो सभी जानते होंगे कि अगर कोई आदमी कोई जुर्म करता है--वह सिविल हो या क्रिमिनल--तो उसको सजा मिलती है। लेकिन यहां पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में एक्सेप्शन है और वह यह है शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज वालों के साथ चाहे कोई जो कुछ भी जुर्म करे, उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह मेरी बातों को ध्यान से सुनें और बाद में मेरी एक एक बात का जवाब दें। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज वालों के साथ जो ज्यादतियां होती हैं--जो जुर्म होते हैं, उनके उदाहरण मेरे ख्याल में हर एक मिनिस्ट्री के पास होते हैं, परंतु मैं कुछ ज्वलन्त उदाहरण यहां पर रखूंगा।

जैसा कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर साहब ने भी कहा है, उनको कहीं से भी को--आपरेशन नहीं मिल रहा है। किसी भी मिनिस्ट्री से को--आपरेशन मिलना तो दूर रहा, उनकी तरफ से जवाब भी ठीक टाइम पर नहीं मिलता है। इस सिलसिले में मैं दो तीन मिसालें दूंगा और दातार साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह उनकी जांच--पड़ताल करायें।

मैं ने कुछ समय पहले एक क्वेश्चन पूछा था कि १९५२, १९५३ और १९५४ में एन० ई० रेलवे में कितने क्लर्क लिए गए थे और उन में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कितने आदमी थे----मैं दातार साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह जरा गौर से सुनें और इन बातों को भूल न जायें, क्योंकि उनके पास काम बहुत रहता है----और मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि १९५२ में ३०२ आदमी लिए गए और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के ११ आदमी लिए गए और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोई आदमी नहीं था। १९५३ में २२४ आदमी लिए गए और उनमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के ८ आदमी थे और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के ३ आदमी थे। १९५४ में ५२६ आदमी लिए गए और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के २२ आदमी और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के २ आदमी थे। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि आखिर जो आफिसर्ज इस तरह से पूरा कोटा नहीं लेते हैं, जितना कि कोटा मुकर्रर होता है, उनके खिलाफ आप क्या स्टेप्स लेते हैं? आप उनको तरक्की देते हैं या डीग्रेड करते हैं?

आप के कहने से, हमारे कहने से और बाजारों में चिल्लाने से कि सरकार हरिजनों के लिए बहुत कुछ कर रही है, कुछ नहीं होगा। सरकार जो कुछ करती है, वह आप जानते हैं, सब जानते हैं और फिगर्ज भी बतला रहे हैं। मेरा सवाल तो यह है कि जो आफिसर्स आप का हुक्म नहीं मानते हैं, उन के खिलाफ आप क्या एक्शन लेते हैं। आप मेहरबानी कर के उन आफिसर्ज से पूछिए कि अगर उनका कोटा कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है, अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों के लिए रिजर्व्ड जगहें भरी नहीं गई हैं, तो क्या वे जगहें अब

[श्री धुसिया]

तक खाली पड़ी हुई हैं, या उन पर उन आफिसर्ज के चचा भतीजे और उनके रिश्तेदार आ गए हैं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक यह गवर्नमेंट ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं करेगी और इस बारे में सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी, तब तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों का कुछ भी भला नहीं होगा।

मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूं कि जहां तक जमीन देने का ताल्लुक है, मिनिस्टर साहब को बिल्कुल कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है। इसकी वजह यह है कि जितनी जमीन है, वह जिन लोगों के पास है, अगर उनके रिश्तेदारों में भी वह बांटी जायगी, तो भी कम पड़ जायगी, तो फिर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों को कौन देगा ? न उनके पास पैसा है और न कैपेसिटी है। इस लिए मैं इस बात को उतनी इम्पार्टेन्स नहीं देता हूं। हां, अगर यह मुमकिन होता, तो मुझे भी बहुत खुशी होती। लेकिन मौजूदा हालात में अगर सर्विसेज में ही हम लोगों का जरा ध्यान रखा जाय, तो बहुत है। मैं देखता हूं कि सर्विसिज के लिए आप भी कह रहे हैं, सब लोग कह रहे हैं, फिर भी यह काम नहीं हो रहा है।

हम ने नेपाल की एक पहाड़ी कहानी पढ़ी थी, जिसका सारांश यह है कि एक जवान औरत थी। उस की शादी हुई और फिर उसका शौहर लड़ाई में चला गया। वह बहुत दिनों तक वहां रहा और फिर मर गया। उस औरत का कहना था कि "आधी जवानी मैं ने रो रो कर बिताई और उस के बाद मैं बेवा हो गई।" वही हालत यहां पर है। १९५० में हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन बना था। आज १९५५ हो गया है--पांच साल हो गए हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें कि क्या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का रिजर्वेशन कम्पलीट हो गया है ? अगर हो गया है, तो हम कृतज्ञ हैं और अगर नहीं हुआ तो जरा तक्लीफ करें और देखें कि क्यों यह काम नहीं हो रहा है, कौन से वे आफिसर्ज हैं, जो यह काम पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं, और इस रिजर्वेशन को कम्पलीट करने के लिए और कौन कौन से कदम उठाने जरूरी हैं ? क्या उन्होंने कभी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के आदमियों को कन्सल्ट किया है कि आखिर यह समस्या हल क्यों नहीं होती ?

जब हम लोग अपने लड़कों के लिए--जो थोड़े बहुत पढ़ते हैं--स्कालरशिप के लिए आवाज उठाते हैं, तब इस हाउस में हम को जवाब मिलता है कि गवर्नमेंट के पास इतना रुपया नहीं है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के सब लड़कों को वजीफा दिया जा सके। इससे जाहिर होता है कि हमारे बहुत ज्यादे लड़के इस वक्त पढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उसके साथ ही बगल से नौकरियों के लिये यह आवाज आती है कि "शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कैन्डीडेट्स आर नाट एवेलेबल"। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन दोनों में से कौन सा वर्शन सही है। क्या हमारे लड़के ज्यादा पढ़ रहे हैं या हमारे कैन्डीडेट्स एवेलेबल नहीं हैं ? हमें तो यह सब देख कर बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है और दुख होता है। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि बात क्या है ? हम चाहेंगे कि जवाब देते समय मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में भी कुछ कहेंगे। इन सब बातों की हिस्ट्री लिखी जायेगी और उस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। इन कांग्रेस वालों की यह हिस्ट्री लिखी जायगी कि किस तरह से ये लोग बाहर लड़े और लेजिसलेचर में लड़े और इस तरह इन्होंने कानून बनवाए, लेकिन उनका कोई फल नहीं निकला। हम देखते हैं कि आप के गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्ज, जिन पर कि आप भरोसा करते हैं, आप के आर्डर्ज को डिस-ओबे करते हैं और आप यह सब देखते रहते हैं और कुछ नहीं करते। इस का सबूत आप की फिगर्ज में है। हम अपनी तरफ से कोई बात नहीं कह रहे हैं---हम आप की बातें आप को सुना रहे हैं। आखिर हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में हर साल रिक्रूटमेंट होता है। आप हर जगह

से स्टैटिस्टिकल फिगर्ज मंगाइये कि किस डिपार्टमेंट में कितने आदमी लिए गए हैं और अगर उनमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज की तादाद कम हैं, तो उन लोगों से पूछिए कि क्या कारण हैं। अगर एप्लिकेशन्ज ज्यादा आई थीं और उन्होंने कम लिए, जो जब तक आप जिम्मेदार अफसर को सस्पेन्ड कर के उस के खिलाफ डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन नहीं लेंगे--और वह भी सिर्फ पहली मर्तबा, अगर दूसरी मर्तबा वह ऐसा करता है, तो उसको डिसमिस कर दीजिए, अगर आप ऐसा न करेंगे, तो उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि हिस्टरी लिखने वाले यह लिखेंगे कि कांग्रेस वालों ने लड़ कर जब गवर्नमेंट बनाई और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों के लिये रिजर्वेशन रखी, तो इस काम में उन के आफिसर्ज ही उनके आर्डर्ज को डिसओबे किया करते थे और गवर्नमेंट ने उन के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया। उस का यह भी नतीजा होगा कि आप, हम और यह गवर्नमेंट, सब बदनाम होंगे। आप इस बात को मानें या न मानें। मैं तो अपने दिल के जजबात यहां पर रख रहा हूं। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप हर साल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट्स के स्टैटिस्टिकल फिगर्ज मंगाया करें और अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों की तादाद कम हैं, तो जिम्मेदार आफिसर्स को सस्पेन्ड कर के उस की एक्सप्लेनेशन काल कीजिए और उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लीजिए। अगर डिपार्टमेंट में रख कर ही एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगा और ऐक्शन लेना चाहा, तो कामयाबी नहीं मिलेगी और कोई फायदा न होगा।

जब किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट में नौकरी के लिए चुनाव हो, तो आप उस में किसी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वाले आदमी को आनरेरी तौर पर, या नामीनेट कर के या वहां के किसी गवर्नमेंट सरवेन्ट को रख कर देखिए कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कैन्डीडेट्स मिलते हैं या नहीं। आप यह एक्सपेरिमेंट कर के देखिए तो सही। अगर आप देखें कि फायदा कुछ नहीं होता हैं और खर्च ज्यादा पड़ता हैं, तो आप उसको ड्राप कर दीजिए, लेकिन एक बार एक्सपेरिमेंट तो कर के देखिए और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज वाले जो आवाज उठाते हैं, उस को पूरा कीजिए।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब वालों के लिए तीसरी बात मैं यह कहूंगा आप जानते हैं---कि ये लोग बहुत बैकवर्ड हैं, और इनकी गरीबी इस कारण और बढ़ती जाती हैं कि इनके यहां शादी छोटी उम्र में ही हो जाती हैं। मैं गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन लोगों में फैमिली प्लानिंग का ज्यादा प्रचार किया जाना चाहिए। अगर इनमें फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रचार हो जायगा तो इनका खर्चा एक सीमित दायरे में महदूद हो जायेगा और उनके बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिल सकेगी। मेरी प्रार्थना हैं कि सरकार इस पर भी ध्यान दें।

एक चीज मैं और सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सरकार चाहे उसको माने या न माने पर उस पर विचार अवश्य करें। आपको मालूम हैं कि जब किसी को कांग्रेस का चार आने का मेम्बर बनाया जाता हैं तो उससे फार्म के एक कालम में यह भी लिखाया जाता हैं कि "मैं छुआछूत नहीं मानूंगा"। इसी तरह से जो लोग सरकारी नौकरी में आवें उन से लिखाया जाय कि वे छुआछूत आबजर्व नहीं करेंगे, और यदि वे ऐसा करेंगे तो उनको नौकरी से डिसमिस कर दिया जायेगा। अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि आपको इस काम में बहुत हद तक कामयाबी मिल सकती हैं।

गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर भी विचार करें कि ऐसा नियम बना दिया जाये कि अगर कोई कास्ट हिन्दू लड़का या लड़की किसी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाले से विवाह करें तो उसको सरविस में प्रिफरेंस दिया जायेगा। अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो उससे छुआछूत बहुत जल्दी मिट सकती हैं।

श्री जी० एल० चौधरी (जिला शाहजहांपुर-उत्तर व खेरी, पूर्व-रक्षित, अनुसूचित जातियां): दो दिन तक मैं ने प्रयत्न किया और इसके बाद आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत करके यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज देहात में हरिजनों की क्या हालत है। मोटे तौर पर हम हरिजनों को चार कैटेगरीज में बांट सकते हैं। कुछ लोग छोटे छोटे किसान हैं। उनकी हालत यह है :

As small tenants, they occupy the most unfertile land and the smallest sized holding but pay the highest rent.

दूसरे लोग एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के हैं। उन की हालत यह है :

As agricultural labourers, they earn meagre pittance of three to eight annas per day and many are bond-slaves for generations with no freedom to move out to other masters when there is no work nor food for them in the village.

तीसरी तरह के लोग वे हैं जो शहरों में चमड़े का काम करते हैं। उनकी हालत यह है:

As leather workers, tanners and weavers, they are pressed to the wall by the competition of organised industry and exploitation of middle men.

और चौथे शहरों के हमारे स्वीपर हैं। उन की हालत यह है :

As sweepers in the towns and cities, they suffer from low earnings and chronic unemployment.

जब हम चारों तरफ हरिजनों की यह हालत देखते हैं तो हम अनुभव करते हैं कि जो रुपया आज आप उनके लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं वह बहुत ही थोड़ा है। आप दस वर्ष में उनके लिए जो करना चाहते हैं इतने रुपये से उसका दसवां हिस्सा भी कठिनाई से हो सकेगा। आप पंचवर्षीय योजना बना रहे हैं। उसके लिए इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। पहली योजना खत्म हो रही है। लेकिन आपने इस बात का कोई माप दंड नहीं रखा कि इन पांच वर्षों में हरिजनों की सामाजिक असमानता कितनी कम हुई। मेरी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि वह यह जो दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बना रही है उसमें कोई इस बात का माप दंड रखे कि वह इस सीमा तक हरिजनों की असमानता को दूर करेगी जिससे कि हमको पता चल सके कि हम पहले इस दशा में थे और अब इस दशा में हैं। आज हम गांवों में जाकर देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हरिजनों की वही दशा है जो कि दस वर्ष पहले थी।

अभी मैं सौराष्ट्र गया था। वहां मैं द्वारिकानाथ के मन्दिर में और दूसरे मन्दिरों में भी गया। वहां मैं ने देखा कि जो कानून आपने बनाया है उसकी अवहेलना करने का लोगों ने एक नया तरीका निकाला है। उन्होंने मूर्तियों के आगे ताले डाल दिये हैं। उस स्थान से आगे कोई भी नहीं जा सकता। इस तरह से वहां एक नये तरह का ही अछूतपन शुरू हो गया है। मैं ने लोगों से पूछा कि यह क्या बात है, तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि भारत सरकार ने हरिजनों के मन्दिर में जाने के लिए कानून बना दिया है। इसलिए हमने यहां ताला डाल दिया है कि इस स्थान से आगे कोई नहीं जा सकेगा। तो जब आप कानून बनाते हैं तो उनकी अवहेलना करने के लिए लोग इस तरह के तरीके निकाल लेते हैं। इसको दूर करने के लिए आपने क्या सोचा है।

मैं आपको अपने जिले का हाल बतलाऊं। वहां आज भी यह हाल है कि लोग हमें कुओं पर पानी नहीं भरने देते। जब हम थाने में रिपोर्ट लेकर जाते हैं तो हमसे थानेदार और

[श्री बी० एल० चाँधरी]

एस० पी० तक यह कहते हैं कि हम को नहीं मालूम कि कोई छुआछूत के लिए ऐसा कानून बना हैं कि हम जिसके अनुसार ऐक्शन ले सकें। तो मेरी सलाह तो यह हैं कि आप अपने इस कानून का प्रचार गांव गांव में करें ताकि हर शख्स को मालूम हो जाये कि आपने ऐसा कानून बनाया हैं और अगर कोई किसी के साथ छुआछूत का व्यवहार करेगा तो यह जुर्म माना जायगा। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस कानून से हरिजनों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा और उनकी अवस्था जैसी हैं वैसी ही रहेगी। अगर आप इस विषय में कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तो जिस तरह से पांच बरस का समय बीत गया उसी तरह बाकी का पांच साल का रिजर्वेशन का समय भी बीत जायगा और हरिजन जहां के तहा रहेंगे।

Mr. Chairman: There are just two or three minutes more.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wandiwash): Let me have a few minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: All right, he may begin.

Shri Suriya Prashad (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes): My name is Suriya Prashad, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I have not caught what you say.

Shri Suriya Prashad: My name is Suriya Prashad and when my name was called, the other hon. Member has spoken; his name is Shri Ganeshi Lal. I have not yet spoken.

Mr. Chairman: I have noted it.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak, today, but I must confess that there has been a comedy of errors, as pointed out just now.

I join my other friends in offering my appreciation to the magnificent work done by the Commissioner of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the outset I should say that he has been appointed by the President and has been maintaining his independence all through his official career. He has not at any time been influenced either by his subordinates or by his superiors, though he is practically working under the Ministry of Home Affairs, and he has been maintaining all through his freedom of expression and at the same time freedom of his office. I should say that he has been almost holding an autonomous office so far as his position is concerned.

I shall not dilate very much on the points raised by some of my friends, but I shall refer to two or three aspects—untouchability, education and services (*Interruption*). I am not going to deal with family planning as my friend here insinuates me to do.

So far as education is concerned, no provision has been made to give compulsory education to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but one thing is certain, namely, that we are giving some facilities to them by way of scholarships for Matriculation, Intermediate, and B.A. classes and also for studies in technological and engineering colleges. I am told that in some of the States the claims made by the Scheduled Caste students for grants for scholarships have not been attended to. They have been told that they can as well apply to the Central Government rather than the State Government. That happens to be in one or two States. But this much I can say about the Central Government. So far as they are concerned, they have been considering all the applications very leniently and almost 95 per cent. (*An Hon. Member*: Cent per cent). applications have been granted.

5 P.M.

Shri Kamath: It is 5 P.M. and the hon. Member may continue on Monday.

Mr. Chairman: He will finish in ten minutes.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I will take 12 to 13 minutes as others have done.

Mr. Chairman: They have all been allowed ten minutes. He will have only two or three minutes more.

Shri Veeraswamy: It is already 5 o'clock; he may continue on Monday.

Mr. Chairman: Is it that the hon. Member does not want to go on?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am prepared to continue. If I can continue on Monday, it is all right.

Mr. Chairman: Why not today? If he does not want to speak I will call another hon. Member. The House is prepared to listen; the hon. Member may continue.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The next point I want to refer to is about the services. It has been stated that 12·5 per cent. is to be given to the Scheduled Castes, 2·5 per cent. to the Scheduled Tribes in Central Services and 16.5 per cent. to the other State categories. The fixation of percentage is not new or it has not come all of a sudden; it has been in existence from 1930 onwards and it has been given an impetus only after Independence. From the report I read that only 2·4 per cent. have been filled by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The rest of about ten per cent. is there. A period of 25 years has been taken for attaining this 2·5 per cent, it looks as if they will take about 75 years for the rest of the 10 per cent. to be achieved. Unless we suspend the recruitment of other communities, they will not be able to get the entire 12·5 per cent. that is prescribed. I know that so far as Saurashtra Government is concerned, for achieving a cent. per cent. result within a particular time, they have suspended the recruitment of advanced communities temporarily until they achieve this target. I say that so far as the Central Government is concerned, they should also issue directives to the State Governments as well as their own departments to suspend recruitment of other communities until they achieve this target. I can only say this much.

There is one aspect which is standing in the way, that is efficiency. Any recruitment should be made without deteriment to the efficiency. The spirit and the way in which this has been given effect to by the departments are not sympathetic or charitable. They are very strict in the application of these principles and they do not give a benign interpretation. So far as the efficiency tests are concerned, I can only say that if they are given opportunities, they will prove as efficient as others. The efficiency which people are thinking of now has almost been standardised and set rules have been framed. They have to follow the rules and the standardised system and carry on the administration. So far as that aspect is concerned, there shall be no more efficiency test; so they can be recruited.

In Madras State about nine years back, they wanted to recruit a Depury Superintendent of Police from the Scheduled Castes. Only one candidate applied for that post and he was declared unfit and incompetent as he was not according to their standards So, they recommended some other name. When it was submitted for approval the Government rejected the same and they wanted it to lie over till next year. Next year, unfortunately, the same thing happened. The very same candidate had to be recruited, but ultimately that recruitment was not given effect to. Then in the third year, again another chance was given and the same candidate was put up again. Ultimately the Government had to yield in selecting that candidate. That candidate has now proved to be very efficient and his services have been very much appreciated. I know for certain, if only chances are given, they will prove as efficient as the other people.

As regards untouchability I want to make a few suggestions. Untouchability, I know, is an age-long stigma and it is not possible to get rid of it all of a sudden; it will only be going very slowly. I know, so far as cities

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

and urban areas are concerned it is not very much practised, but in the interior parts of the villages I find that it is being practised very virulently. There, the Harijans have even been punished if they transgressed the limits. Therefore, what we should do is, so far as villages and interior parts are concerned, we must introduce cinemas and some other things like that to make them understand the real meaning of what we aim at and how untouchability is to be removed. In the villages, if licences are to be granted for starting new hotels, the municipalities which grant the licences must insist on the recruitment of at least two or three Harijan servers or cooks in the hotels in which case it will be some sort of a mingling. Melas, festivals, dinners and lunches must be arranged in villages and the Harijans must be asked to sit along with caste Hindus so that in the long run they will give up the practice of untouchability. In the schools, so far as primary schools are concerned, this sort of mingling must be practised so that at least the future generation may not have this feeling of high and low.

Sir, I have been hearing to the Home Minister's speech. He has not only given a different turn to the entire discussion but he has also given spiritual food for us That is all very well. But, what we want is that the physical things which other communities are enjoying should be given to the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. Therefore, we are concerned only with food and if their bellies are full we can say that the bellies of others will also be appeased in a way. Therefore, the question of equitable distribution of services and allotment of scholarships must be made in such a way as to make it achieve our aim.

The other point that I wish to point out—and that is the last and final thing—is with regard to the tribals. So far as U.P. is concerned the entire list consists of only Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. Tribal list as such we do not see in U.P. The reason given by the administators there is that there are no tribal people at all nor would they like U.P. to have the slur of possessing tribals in the State. That was the reply given to us when we asked the reason for the tribal list not being there. But, that does not mean that tribal people are not living there. What they want is that their State should not have the slur of being in possession of tribal people and it is not a fact that tribal people are not there. When tribal people are actually there and they are not shown separately from the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes the allotment of money for the tribal people would be made use of by other communities and the tribal people will not have any chance of coming forward. I do not know what is the impression that has been given by the Commissioner.

As regards the raising of intelligence level I know for certain that they have got a certain inferiority complex. If we want to increase the intelligence level of this community we must see that we give them education through radio, cinemas and other things. The radio and cinema have to be taken not only to the urban and semi-urban cities and towns but we must take them to the interior where the backward people live, so that they can come to know of them and their intelligence level can be raised by the radio and the cinema.

Another gratifying thing that I came to know of today from the Home Minister is that the Government of late have introduced two wings in their administration. One of them, I think, is a welfare committee—I am speaking subject to correction—which is intended to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the other committee is to review, if not to see whether the allotment that has been fixed for the services has been utilised. It is really a gratifying thing. Only, they ought to see that the people for whom these benefits are meant get their due quota as early as possible. These wings which they

have now started in their administration would certainly achieve some measure of success. We should not, for a moment, think that we have achieved a lot so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned. What ought to have been achieved by this time is a matter which they have now to consider. Though we have achieved something up till now, we have to see that our measures have to be speeded up or stepped up almost on a war measure, so that there shall be no more grievance expressed by this community and from this section of the people.

Shri Radha Raman: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1954, approves it".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved.

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1954, approves it".

I now call upon Dr. Kamble, to speak. He has sent a chit.

Dr. Kamble (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I do not want to speak now. I want to speak on Monday.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member begins his speech, he will have the right to continue it on Monday, and therefore, I gave him an opportunity to begin his speech now. Obviously, he does not want to utilise it. The House is adjourned till tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 17th September, 1955.